REMARKS

ON SEVERAL

PARTS

OF

ITALY, &c.

In the Years 1701, 1702, 1703.

By JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq;

Verum ergo id est, si quis in cœlum ascendisset, naturamque mundi & pulchritudinem siderum perspexisset, insuavem illam admirationem ei fore, quæ jucundissima fuisset, si aliquem cui narraret habuisset.

Cicero de Amic.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR T. WALKER, AT CICERO'S HEAD, IN DAME-STREET.

M D CC LXXIII.

30
79
JUL

To the Right Honourable

JOHN Lord SOMMERS,

BARON of Eveſham.

MY LORD

THERE is a pleaſure in owning obligations which it is an honour to have received; but

but ſhould I publiſh any favours done me by your Lordſhip, I am afraid it would look more like vanity, than gratitude.

I had a very early ambition to recommend myſelf to your Lordſhip's patronage, which yet encreaſed in me as I travelled thro' the countries, of which I here give your Lordſhip ſome account: For whatever great impreſſions an Engliſhman muſt have

have of your Lordſhip, they who have been converſant abroad will find them ſtill improved. It cannot but be obvious to them, that, tho' they ſee your Lordſhip's admirers every where, they meet with very few of your well-wiſhers at Paris or at Rome. And I could not but obſerve, when I paſſed through moſt of the

the proteſtant governments in Europe, that their hopes or fears for the common cauſe roſe or fell with your Lordſhip's intereſt and authority in England.

I here preſent your Lordſhip with the remarks that I made in a part of theſe my travels; wherein, notwithſtanding the variety of the ſubject, I am very ſenſible that I offer nothing new to your Lordſhip, and can have

DEDICATION.

have no other design in this address, than to declare that I am,

My LORD

Your Lordship's most obliged and

most obedient humble Servant,

J. ADDISON.

PREFACE.

THERE is certainly no place in the world, where a man may travel with greater pleaſure and advantage, than in Italy. One finds ſomething more particular in the face of the country, and more aſtoniſhing in the works of nature, than can be met with in any other part of Europe. It is the great ſchool of muſic and painting, and contains in it all the nobleſt productions of ſtatuary and architecture, both ancient and modern. It abounds with cabinets of curioſities and vaſt collections of all kinds of antiquities. No other country in the world has ſuch a variety of governments, that are ſo different in their conſtitutions, and ſo refined in their politics. There is ſcarce any part of the nation

nation that is not famous in hiſtory, nor ſ
much as a mountain or river, that has no
been the ſcene of ſome extraordinary actio

As there are few men that have talent
and opportunities for examining ſo copiou
a ſubject, one may obſerve among tho
who have written on Italy, that differen
authors have ſucceeded beſt on different ſort
of curioſities. Some have been more par
ticular in their accounts of pictures, ſtatues
and buildings; ſome have ſearched int
libraries, cabinets of rarities, and collection
of medals; as others have been wholl
taken up with inſcriptions, ruins and anti
quities. Among the authors of our ow
country, we are obliged to the Biſhop o
Saliſbury, for his maſterly and uncommo
obſervations on the religion and government
of Italy: Laſſels may be uſeful in giving
us the names of ſuch writers as have treate
of the ſeveral ſtates through which he paſ
ed: Mr. Ray is to be valued for his obſer
vations on the natural productions of th
place. Monſieur Miſſon has wrote a mor
correct account of Italy in general tha
an

any before him, as he particularly excels in the plan of the country, which he has given us in true and lively colours.

There are ſtill ſeveral of theſe topics that are far from being exhauſted, as there are many new ſubjects that a traveller may find to employ himſelf upon. For my own part, as I have taken notice of ſeveral places and antiquities that nobody elſe has ſpoken of, ſo, I think, I have mentioned but few things in common with others, that are not either ſet in a new light, or accompanied with different reflexions. I have taken care particularly to conſider the ſeveral paſſages of the ancient Poets, which have any relation to the places or curioſities that I have met with; for before I entered on my voyage I took care to refreſh my memory among claſſic authors, and to make ſuch collections out of them as I might afterwards have occaſion for. I muſt confeſs it was not one of the leaſt entertainments that I met with in travelling, to examine theſe ſeveral deſcriptions, as it were upon the ſpot, and to compare the natural face of the country with the landſkips

that

that the Poets have given us of it. However, to avoid the confuſion that might ariſe from a multitude of quotations, I have only cited ſuch verſes as have given us ſome image of the place, or that have ſomething elſe beſides the bare name of it to recommend them.

MONACO,

GENOA, &c.

ON the twelfth of December, 1699, I ſet out from Marſeilles to Genoa in a tartane, and arrived late at a ſmall French port, called Caſſis, where the next morning we were not a little ſurpriſed to ſee the mountains about the town covered with green olive-trees, or laid out in beautiful gardens, which gave us a great variety of pleaſing proſpects, even in the depth of winter. The moſt uncultivated of them produce abundance of ſweet plants, as wild-thyme, lavender, roſemary, balm, and myrtle. We were here ſhewn at a diſtance the deſerts, which have been rendered ſo famous by the penance of Mary Magdalene, who, after her arrival with Lazarus and Joſeph of Arimathea at Marſeilles, is ſaid to have wept away the reſt of her life among theſe ſolitary rocks and mountains. It is ſo romantic a ſcene, that it has always probably given occaſion to

ſuch chimerical relations; for it is perhaps of this place that Claudian ſpeaks, in the following deſcription:

Et locus extremum pandit qua Gallia littus,
Oceans prætentus aquis qua fertur Ulyſſes
Sanguine libato populum moviſſe ſilentum:
Illic umbrarum tenui ſtridore volantum
Flebilis auditur queſtus; ſimulachra coloni
Pallida defunctaſque vident migrare figuras, &c.
Claud, in Ruf. lib. 1.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmoſt bounds,
Where riſing ſeas inſult the frontier grounds:
Ulyſſes here the blood of victims ſhed,
And rais'd the pale aſſembly of the dead.
Oft in the winds is heard a plaintive ſound
Of melancholy ghoſts that hover round:
The lab'ring plow-man oft with horror ſpies
Thin airy ſhapes that o'er the furrows riſe,
(A dreadful ſcene!) and ſkim before his eyes.

I know there is nothing more undetermined among the learned than the voyage of Ulyſſes; ſome confining it to the Mediterranean, others extending it to the great ocean, and others aſcribing it to a world of the Poet's own making; though his converſations with the dead are generally ſuppoſed to have been in the Narbon. Gaul.

Incultos adiit læſtrigonas antiiphatenque, &c.
Atque hæc ſeu noſtras interſunt cognita terras,
Fabula ſive novum dedit his erroribus orbem.
Tibul. Lib. iv. Eleg. i. ver. 59.

Uncertain whether, by the winds convey'd,
On real ſeas to real ſhores he ſtray'd;

Or

Or, by the fable driven from coaſt to coaſt,
In new imaginary worlds was loſt.

The next day we again ſet ſail, and made the beſt of our way, until we were forced by contrary winds, into St. Remo, a very pretty town in the Genoeſe dominions. The front to the ſea is not large; but there are a great many houſes behind it, built up the ſide of the mountain to avoid the winds and vapours that came from the ſea. We here ſaw ſeveral perſons that in the midſt of December had nothing over their ſhoulders but their ſhirts, without complaining of the cold. It is certainly very lucky for the poorer ſort to be born in a place that is free from the greateſt inconvenience, to which thoſe of our northern nations are ſubject; and indeed, without this natural benefit of their climates, the extreme miſery and poverty that are in moſt of the Italian governments would be inſupportable. There are at St. Remo many plantations of palm-trees, though they do not grow in other parts of Italy. We ſailed from hence directly for Genoa; and had a fair wind that carried us into the middle of the gulph, which is very remarkable for tempeſts and ſcarcity of fiſh. It is probable one may be the cauſe of the other, whether it be that the fiſhermen cannot employ their art with ſo much ſucceſs in ſo troubled a ſea, or that the fiſh do not care for inhabiting ſuch ſtormy waters:

——————————————*Atrum*
Defendens piſces hiemat mare--Hor. Sat. ii. lib. ii. v. 16.

While black with ſtorms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fiſher's art defends her finny ſhoals.

We were forced to lie in it two days, and our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great danger, that he fell upon his knees, and confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin who was on board with us. But at laſt, taking the advantage of a ſide-wind, we were driven back in a few hours time as far as Monaco. Lucan has given us a deſcription of the harbour that we found ſo very welcome to us, after the great danger we had eſcaped.

Quaque ſub Herculeo ſacratus nomine portus
Urget rupe cava pelagus: non corus in illum
Jus habet aut zephyrus: Solus ſua littora turbat
Circius, & tuta prohibet ſtatione Monæci.
Lib. i. v. 405.

The winding rocks a ſpacious harbour frame,
That from the great Alcides takes its name:
Fenc'd to the weſt and to the north it lies;
But when the winds in ſouthern quarters riſe,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their ſport,
And ſudden tempeſts rage within the port.

On the promontory, where the town of Monaco now ſtands, was formerly the temple of Hercules Monæcus, which ſtill gives the name to this ſmall principality.

Aggeribus ſocer Alpinis atque arce Monæci
Deſcendens——————Virg. En. vi. v. 830.

From Alpine heights, and from Monæcus' fane,
The father firſt deſcends into the plain.

There are but three towns in the dominions of the prince of Monaco. The chief of them is ſituate on a rock which runs out into the ſea, and is well fortified

fortified by nature. It was formerly under the protection of the Spaniard, but not many years ſince drove out the Spaniſh garriſon, and received a French one, which conſiſts at preſent of five hundred men, paid and officered by the French King. The officer, who ſhewed me the palace, told me, with a great deal of gravity, that his maſter and the King of France, amidſt all the confuſions of Europe, had ever been good friends and allies. The palace has handſome apartments that are many of them hung with pictures of the reigning beauties in the court of France. But the beſt of the furniture was at Rome, where the prince of Monaco reſided at that time ambaſſador. We here took a little boat to creep along the ſea-ſhore as far as Genoa; but at Savona, finding the ſea too rough, we were forced to make the beſt of our way by land, over very rugged mountains and precipices: For this road is much more difficult than that over mount Cenis.

The Genoeſe are eſteemed extremely cunning, induſtrious, and inured to hardſhip above the reſt of the Italians; which was likewiſe the character of the old Ligurians. And indeed it is no wonder, while the barrenneſs of their country continues, that the manners of the inhabitants do not change: Since there is nothing makes men ſharper, and ſets their hands and wits more at work, than want. The Italian proverb ſays of the Genoeſe, that they have a ſea without fiſh, land without trees, and men without faith. The character the Latin Poets have given of them is not much different.

Aſſuetumque malo Ligurem. Virg. Georg. ii. v. 168.

The hard Ligurians, a laborious kind.

——*Pernix Ligur.* Sil. Ital. El. 8
The ſwift Ligurian.

Fallaces Liguras. Auſon. Eid. 12
The deceitful Ligurians.

Apenninicolæ bellator filius auni
Haud Ligorum extremus, dum fallere fata finebant.
Virg. Æn. xf. v. 700.

Yet, like a true Ligurian, born to cheat,
(At leaſt whilſt fortune favour'd his deceit.) Dryden

Vane Ligur, fruſtraque animis elate ſuperbis,
Nequicquam patrias tentaſti lubricus artes.
Id. ib. iv. 715.

Vain fool and coward, cries the lofty maid,
Caught in the train which thou thyſelf haſt laid,
On others practiſe thy Ligurian arts;
Thin ſtratagems, and tricks of little arts
Are loſt on me; nor ſhalt thou ſafe retire,
With vaunting lies, to thy fallacious ſire. Dryden.

There are a great many beautiful palaces ſtanding along the ſea-ſhore on both ſides of Genoa, which make the town appear much longer than it is, to thoſe that ſail by it. The city itſelf makes the nobleſt ſhow of any in the world. The houſes are moſt of them painted on the outſide; ſo that they look extremely gay and lively; beſides that they are eſteemed the higheſt in Europe, and ſtand very thick together. The new ſtreet is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent fancy, and fit for the greateſt princes to inhabit. I cannot however be reconciled to their manner

manner of painting ſeveral of the Genoeſe houſes. Figures, peſpectives, or pieces of hiſtory, are certainly very ornamental, as they are drawn on many of the walls, that would otherwiſe look too naked and uniform without them: But, inſtead of theſe, one often ſees the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. If theſe were ſo many true columns of marble ſet in their proper architecture, they would certainly very much adorn the places where they ſtand; but as they are now, they only ſhew us that there is ſomething wanting, and that the palace, which without theſe counterfeit pillars would be beautiful in its kind, might have been more perfect by the addition of ſuch as are real. The front of the Villa Imperiale, at a mile diſtance from Genoa, without any thing of this paint upon it, conſiſts of a Doric and Corinthian row of pillars, and is much the handſomeſt of any I ſaw there. The Duke of Doria's palace has the beſt outſide of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the beſt furniſhed within. There is one room in the firſt, that is hung with tapeſtry, in which are wrought the figures of great perſons that the family has produced; as perhaps there is no houſe in Europe that can ſhew a longer line of heroes, that have ſtill acted for the good of their country. Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him at the entrance of the Doge's palace, with the glorious title of Deliverer of the common wealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preſerver. In the Doge's palace are the rooms, where the great and little council, with the two colleges, hold their aſſemblies; but as the ſtate of Genoa is very poor, though ſeveral of its members are extremely rich, ſo one may obſerve infinitely more ſplendor and magnifices in particular perſons houſes, than in thoſe that

belong to the public. But we find in moſt of the ſtates of Europe, that the people ſhow the greateſt marks of poverty, where the governors live in the greateſt magnificence. The churches are very fine particularly that of the Annunciation, which looks wonderfully beautiful in the inſide, all but one corner of it being covered with ſtatues, gilding, and paint. A man would expect, in ſo very ancient a town of Italy, to find ſome conſiderable antiquities; but they have to ſhow of this nature is an old roſtrum of a Roman ſhip, that ſtands over the door of their arſenal. It is not above a foot long, and perhaps would never have been thought the beak of a ſhip, had it not been found in ſo probable a place as the haven. It is all of iron, faſhioned at the end like a boar's head; as I have ſeen it repreſented on medals, and on the Columna Roſtrata in Rome. I ſaw at Genoa ſignior Micceni's famous collection of ſhells, which, as father Buonani the jeſuit has ſince told me, is one of the beſt in Italy. I know nothing more remarkable in the government of Genoa, than the bank of St. George, made up of ſuch branches of the revenues, as have been ſet apart and appropriated to the diſcharging of ſeveral ſums, that have been borrowed from private perſons, during the exigences of the common wealth. Whatever inconveniencies the ſtate has laboured under, they have never entertained a thought of violating the public credit, or of alienating any part of theſe revenues to other uſes, than to what they have been thus aſſigned The adminiſtration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens, which gives them a great authority in the ſtate, and a powerful influence over the common people. This bank is generally thought the greateſt load on the Genoeſe, and the managers of it have been repreſented

as

as a ſecond kind of ſenate, that break the uniformity of government, and deſtroy in ſome meaſure the fundamental conſtitution of the ſtate. It is, however, very certain, that the people reap no ſmall advantages from it, as it diſtributes the power among more particular members of the republic, and gives the commons a figure: So that it is no ſmall check upon the ariſtocracy, and may be one reaſon why the Genoeſe ſenate carries it with greater moderation towards their ſubjects than the Venetian.

It would have been well for the republic of Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of her ſiſter of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands or houſes in the dominions of a foreign prince. For at preſent, the greateſt among the Genoeſe, are in part ſubject to the monarchy of Spain, by reaſon of their eſtates that lie in the kingdom of Naples. The Spaniards tax them very high upon occaſion, and are ſo ſenſible of the advantage this gives them over the republic, that they will not ſuffer a Neapolitan to buy the lands of a Genoeſe, who muſt find a purchaſer among his own countrymen, if he has a mind to ſell. For this reaſon, as well as on account of the great ſums of money which the Spaniard owes the Genoeſe, they are under a neceſſity, at preſent, of being in the intereſt of the French, and would probably continue ſo though all the other ſtates of Italy entered into a league againſt them. Genoa is not yet ſecure from a bombardment, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly; for, ſince the inſult of the French, they have built a mole, with ſome little ports, and have provided themſelves with long guns and mortars. It is eaſy for thoſe that are ſtrong at ſea to bring them to what terms they pleaſe; for having but very little arable land, they are forced to fetch all

their corn from Naples, Sicily, and other foreign countries; except what comes to them from Lombardy, which probably goes another way, whilſt it furniſhes two great armies with proviſions. Their fleet, that formerly gained ſo many victories over the Saracens, Piſans, Venetians, Turks, and Spaniards, that made them maſters of Crete, Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Negremont, Leſbos, Malta, that ſettled them in Scio, Smyrna, Achaia, Theodoſia, and ſeveral towns on the eaſtern confines of Europe, is now reduced to ſix gallies. When they had made an addition of but four new ones, the King of France ſent his orders to ſuppreſs them, telling the republic at the ſame time, that he knew very well how many they had occaſion for. This little fleet ſerves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an airing in the ſummer-ſeaſon. The republic of Genoa has a crown and ſcepter for its doge, by reaſon of their conqueſt of Corſica, where there was formerly a Saracen King. This indeed gives their ambaſſadors a more honourable reception at ſome courts, but, at the ſame time, may teach their people to have a mean notion of their own form of government, and is a tacit acknowledgment that monarchy is the more honourable. The old Romans, on the contrary, made uſe of a very barbarous kind of politics, to inſpire their people with a contempt of Kings, whom they treated with infamy, and dragged at the wheels of their triumphal chariots.

PAVIA,

MILAN, &c.

FROM Genoa we took chaiſe for Milan, and by the way ſtopped at Pavia, that was once the metropolis of a kingdom, but is at preſent a poor town. We here ſaw the convent of Auſtin monks, who about three years ago, pretended to have found out the body of the ſaint that gives the name to their order. King Luitprand, whoſe aſhes are in the ſame church, brought hither the corps, and was very induſtrious to conceal it, leſt it might be abuſed by the barbarous Nations, which at that time ravaged Italy. One would therefore rather wonder that it has not been found out much earlier, than that it is diſcovered at laſt. The fathers however do not yet find their account in the diſcovery they have made; for there are canons regular, who have half the ſame church in their hands, that will by no means allow it to be the body of the ſaint, nor is it yet recognized by the Pope. The monks ſay for themſelves, that the very name was written on the urn where the aſhes lay, and that, in an old record of the convent, they are ſaid to have been interred between the very wall and the altar where they

they were taken up. They have already too, as the monks told us, begun to juſtify themſelves by miracles. At the corner of one the cloyſters of this convent are buried the duke of Suffolk, and the duke of Lorrain, who were both killed in the famous battle of Pavia. Their monument was erected to them by one Charles Parker, an eccleſiaſtic, as I learned from the inſcription, which I cannot omit tranſcribing, ſince I have not ſeen it printed.

Capto a milite Cæſareo Franciſco I. Gallorum rege in agro papienſi Anno 1525. 23. *Feb. inter alios proceres, qui ex ſuis in prælio occiſi ſunt, occubuerunt duo illuſtriſſimi principes, Franciſcus dux Lotharingiæ et Richardus de la Poole Anglus dux Suffolciæ a rege tyranno Hen. VIII. pulſus regno. Quorum corpora hoc in cœnobio et ambitu per annos* 57. *ſine honore tumultata ſunt. Tandem Carolus Parker a Morley, Richardi proximus conſanguineus, Regno Angliæ a Regina Elizabetha ob catholicam fidem ejectus beneficentia tamen Philippi Regis Cath. Hiſpaniarum Monarchæ invictiſſimi in Satu Mediolanenſi ſuſtentatus, hoc qualecunque monumentum, pro rerum ſuarum tenuitate chariſſimo propinquo et illuſtriſſimis principibus poſuit,* 5. *Sept.* 1582. *et poſt ſuum exilium* 23. *majora et honorificentiora commendans Lotharingici. Viator precare Quietem.*

Francis the firſt, King of France, being taken priſoner by the imperialiſts, at the battle of Pavia, February the 23d. 1525, among the other noblemen who died in the field, were two moſt illuſtrious princes, Francis duke of Lorrain, and Richard de la Poole, an Engliſhman, duke of Suffolk, who had been baniſhed by the Tyrant King Henry the eighth. Their bodies lay buried without honour

fifty-

fifty-ſeven years in this convent. At length, Charles Parker of Morley, a near kinſman of the duke of Suffolk, who had been baniſhed from England by Queen Elizabeth for the catholic faith, and was ſupported in the Milaneſe by the bounty of the catholic King Philip, the invincible monarch of Spain, erected this monument, the beſt his ſlender abilities could afford, to his moſt dear kinſman, and theſe moſt illuſtrious princes, recommending a better and more honourable one to the Lorrainers. Paſſengers, pray for their ſouls repoſe.

This pretended duke of Suffolk was Sir Richard de la Poole, brother to the earl of Suffolk, who was put to death by Henry the eighth. In his baniſhment he took upon him the title of duke of Suffolk, which had been ſunk in the family ever ſince the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk under the reign of Henry the ſixth. He fought very bravely in the battle of Pavia, and was magnificently interred by the duke of Bourbon, who, though an enemy, aſſiſted at his funeral in mourning.

Parker himſelf is buried in the ſame place, with the following inſcription.

D. O. M.

Carolo Parchero a Morley Anglo ex illuſtriſſima clariſſima ſtirpe. Qui Epiſcopus deſ. ob fidem Catholicam actus in Exilium. An. XXXI *peregrinatus ab Invicti ſſ. Phil. rege Hiſpan. honeſtiſſimis pietatis & conſtantiæ præmiis ornatus moritur Anno a parta Virginis,* M.D.C. XI. *Men. Septembris.*

To the memory of Charles Parker of Morley, an Engliſhman of a moſt noble and illuſtrious family; who,

who, a biſhop elect, being baniſhed for the catholic faith, and, in the thirty-firſt year of his exile, honourably rewarded for his piety and conſtancy by the moſt invincible Philip King of Spain, died in September 1611.

In Pavia is an univerſity of ſeven colleges, one of them called the college of Borromee, very large, and neatly built. There is likewiſe a ſtatue in Braſs, of Marcus Antoninus on horſeback, which people of the place call Charles the fifth, and ſome learned men Conſtantine the great.

Pavia is the Ticinum of the antients, which took its name from the river Ticinus, which runs by it, and is now called the Teſin. This river falls into the Po, and is exceſſively rapid. The biſhop of Saliſbury ſays, that he ran down with the ſtream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one rower. I do not know therefore why Silius Italicus has repreſented it as ſo very gentle and ſtill a river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given us of it.

Cæruleus Ticinus aquas et ſtagna vadoſa,
Perſpicuus ſervat, turbari neſcia fundo,
Ac nitidum viridi lente trahit amne liquorem;
Vix credas labi, ripis tam mitis opacis
Argutos inter (volucrum certamina) cantus
Somniferam ducit lucenti gurgite lympham. Lib. iv.

Smooth and untroubled the Ticinus flows,
And through the cryſtal ſtream the ſhining bottom ſhows:
Scarce can the ſight diſcover if it moves;
So wond'rous ſlow, amidſt the ſhady groves,
And tuneful birds that warble on its ſides,
Within its gloomy banks the limpid liquor glides.

A poet

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt ſo long upon the clearneſs and tranſparency of the ſtream; but in Italy one ſeldom ſees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, moſt of them falling down from the mountains, that make their waters very troubled and muddy; whereas the Teſin is only an outlet of that vaſt lake, which the Italians now call the Lago Maggiore.

I ſaw between Pavia and Milan the convent of Carthuſians, which is very ſpacious and beautiful. Their church is extremely fine, and curiouſly adorned, but of a gothic ſtructure.

I could not ſtay long in Milan without going to ſee the great church that I had heard ſo much of, but was never more deceived in my expectation than at my firſt entering: For the front, which was all I had ſeen of the outſide, is not half finiſhed, and the inſide is ſo ſmutted with duſt and the ſmoke of lamps, that neither the marble, nor the ſilver, nor braſs-work ſhew themſelves to an advantage. This vaſt Gothic pile of building is all of marble, except the roof, which would have been of the ſame matter with the reſt, had not its weight rendered it improper for that part of the building. But for the reaſon I have juſt now mentioned, the outſide of the church looks much whiter and freſher than the inſide; for where the marble is ſo often waſhed with rains, it preſerves itſelf more beautiful and unſullied, than in thoſe parts that are not at all expoſed to the weather. That ſide of the church indeed, which faces the Tramontane wind, is much more unſightly than the reſt, by reaſon of the duſt and ſmoke that are driven againſt it. This profuſion of marble, though aſtoniſhing to ſtrangers, is not very wonderful in a country that has ſo many veins of it within its

its bowels. But though the ſtones are cheap, the working of them is very expenſive. It is generally ſaid there are eleven thouſand ſtatues about the church; but they reckon into the account every particular figure in the hiſtory-pieces, and ſeveral little images which make up the equipage of thoſe that are larger. There are indeed a great multitude of ſuch as are bigger than the life: I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outſide of the church, though I only told three ſides of it; and theſe are not half ſo thick ſet as they intend them. The ſtatues are all of marble, and generally well cut; but the moſt valuable one they have is St. Bartholomew, new-flead, with his ſkin hanging over his ſhoulders: it is eſteemed worth its weight in gold: They have inſcribed this verſe on the pedeſtal, to ſhew the value they have for the workman.

Non me Praxiteles, ſed Marcus finxit Agrati.

Leſt at the ſculptor doubtfully you gueſs,
'Tis Marc Agrati, not Praxiteles.

There is juſt before the entranceof the quire, a little ſubterraneous chapel dedicated to St. Charles Borromee, where I ſaw his body, in epiſcopal robes lying upon the altar in a ſhrine of rock cryſtal. His chapel is adorned with abundance of ſilver-work: He was but two and twenty years old when he was choſen archbiſhop of Milan, and forty-ſix at his death; but made ſo good uſe of ſo ſhort a time, by his works of charity and munificence, that his countrymen bleſs his memory, which is ſtill freſh among them. He was canonized about a hundred years ago: and indeed if this honour were due to any man, I think ſuch public-ſpirited

ſpirited virtues may lay a juſter claim to it, than a ſour retreat from mankind, a fiery zeal againſt heterodoxies, a ſet of chimerical viſions, or of whimſical penances, which are generally the qualifications of Roman ſaints. Miracles indeed are required of all who aſpire to this dignity, becauſe, they ſay, an hypocrite may imitate a ſaint in all other particulars, and theſe they attribute in a great number to him I am ſpeaking of. His merit and the importunity of his countrymen procured his canonization before the ordinary time; for it is the policy of the Roman church not to allow this honour, ordinarily, until fifty years after the death of the perſon, who is candidate for it; in which time it may be ſuppoſed that all his contemporaries will be worn out, who could contradict a pretended miracle, or remember any infirmity of the ſaint. One would wonder that Roman catholics, who are for this kind of worſhip, do not generally addreſs themſelves to the holy apoſtles, who have a more unqueſtionable right to the title of ſaints than thoſe of a modern date; but theſe are at preſent quite out of faſhion in Italy, where there is ſcarce a great town, which does not pay its devotions, in a more particular manner, to ſome one of their own making. This renders it very ſuſpicious, that the intereſts of particular families, religious orders, convents or churches, have too great a ſway in their canonizations. When I was at Milan I ſaw a book newly publiſhed, that was dedicated to the preſent head of the Borromean family, and intitled, A diſcouſe on the humility of Jeſus Chriſt, and of St. Charles Borromee.

The great church of Milan has two noble pulpits of braſs, each of them running round a large pillar,

pillar, like a gallery, and ſupported by huge figures of the ſame metal. The hiſtory of our ſaviour, or rather of the bleſſed virgin (for it begins with her birth, and ends with her coronation in heaven, that of our ſaviour coming in by way of epiſode) is finely cut in marble by Andrew Biffy. This church is very rich in relics, which run up as high as Daniel, Jonas and Abraham. Among the reſt they ſhow a fragment of our countryman Becket, as indeed there are very few treaſuries of relics in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of this ſaint. It would be endleſs to count up the riches of ſilver, gold, and precious ſtones, that are amaſſed together in this and ſeveral other churches of Milan. I was told, that in Milan there are ſixty convents of women, eighty of men, and two hundred churches. At the Celeſtines is a picture in Freſco of the marriage of Cana, very much eſteemed; but the painter, whether deſignedly or not, has put ſix fingers to the hand of one of the figures. They ſhow the gates of a church that St. Ambroſe ſhut againſt the emperor Theodoſius, as thinking him unfit to aſſiſt at divine ſervice, until he had done ſome extraordinary penance for his barbarous maſſacring the inhabitants of Theſſalonica. That Emperor was however ſo far from being diſpleaſed with the behaviour of the Saint, that at his death he committed to him the education of his children. Several have picked ſplinters of wood out of the gates for relics. There is a little chapel lately re-edified, where the ſame Saint baptiſed St. Auſtin. An inſcription upon the wall of it ſays, that it was in this chapel, and on this occaſion; that he firſt ſung his Te Deum, and that this great convert anſwered him verſe by verſe. In one of the churches I ſaw a pulpit and confeſſional,

feſſional, very finely inlaid with Lapis-Lazuli, and ſeveral kinds of marble, by a father of the convent. It is very lucky for a religious, who has ſo much time on his hands, to be able to amuſe himſelf with works of this nature; and one often finds particular members of convents, who have excellent mechanical genius's, and divert themſelves, at leiſure hours, with painting, ſculpture, architecture, gardening, and ſeveral kinds of handicrafts. Since I have mentioned confeſſionals, I ſhall ſet down here ſome inſcriptions that I have ſeen over them in Roman catholic countries, which are all texts of ſcripture, and regard either the penitent or the father. *Abi, oſtende te ad Sacerdotem——Ne taceat pupilla oculi tui——Ibo ad Patrem meum & dicam, Pater peccavi——Soluta erunt in Cœlis——Redi Anima mea in Requiem tuam——Vade, & ne deinceps pecca——Qui vos audit, me audit——Venite ad me omnes qui fatigati eſtis & onerati——Corripiet me juſtus in miſericordia——Vide ſi via iniquitatis in me eſt, & deduc me in via æterna——Ut audiret gemitus campeditorum.* i. e. Go thy way, ſhew thyſelf to the prieſt. Matth. viii 4.——Let not the apple of thine eye ceaſe. Lam. ii. 18——I will go to my father, and will ſay unto him, father, I have ſinned. Luke xv. 18.——Shall be looſed in Heaven. Matth. xvi. 19.——Return unto thy reſt, O my Soul. Pſal. cxvi 7——Go, and ſin no more. John viii. 11.——He that heareth you, heareth me. Luke x. 16——Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden. Matth. xi. 28.——See if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlaſting. Pſal. cxxxix. 24.——To hear the groaning of the priſoners, Pſal. cii. 20. I ſaw the Ambroſian library, where,

to

to ſhew the Italian genius, they have ſpent more money on pictures than on books. Among the heads of ſeveral learned men, I met with no Engliſhman, except biſhop Fiſher, whom Henry the eighth put to death for not owning his ſupremacy. Books are indeed the leaſt part of the furniture that one ordinarily goes to ſee in an Italian library, which they generally ſet off with pictures, ſtatues, and other ornaments, where they can afford them after the example of the old Greeks and Romans.

——— Plena omnia gypſo
Chryſippi invenias : nam perfectiſſimus horum eſt,
Si quis, Ariſtotelem ſimlem vel pittacon emit,
Et jubet archelypos pluteum ſervare cleanthas.
Juv. Sat. ii. v. 4.

Chryſippus' ſtatue decks thy library.
Who makes his ſtudy fineſt, is moſt read ;
The dolt that with an Ariſtotle's head,
Carv'd to the life, has once adorn'd his ſhelf,
Straight ſets up for a ſtagirite himſelf. Tate.

In an apartment behind the library are ſeveral rarities, often deſcribed by travellers, as Brugeal's elements, a head of Titian by his own hand, a manuſcript in Latin of Joſephus, which the Biſhop of Saliſbury ſays was written about the age of Theodoſius, and another of Leonardus Vincius, which King James the firſt could not procure though he proffered for it three thouſand Spaniſh piſtoles. It conſiſts of deſignings in mechaniſm and engineering. I was ſhewn in it a ſketch of bombs and mortars, as they are now uſed. Canon Settala's cabinet is always ſhewn to a ſtranger among

among the curioſities of Milan, which I ſhall not be particular upon, the printed account of it being common enough. Among its natural curioſities, I took particular notice of a piece of cryſtal, that incloſed a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were ſhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. It is ſuch a rarity as this that I ſaw at Vendome in France, which they there pretend is a tear that our Saviour ſhed over Lazarus, and was gathered up by an angel, who put it in a little chryſtal vial, and made a preſent of it to Mary Magdalene. The famous Pere Mabillon is now engaged in the vindication of this tear, which a learned eccleſiaſtic, in the neighbourhood of Vendome, would have ſuppreſſed as a falſe and ridiculous relic, in a book that he has dedicated to his dioceſan the Biſhop of Blois. It is in the poſſeſſion of a Benedictine convent, which raiſes a conſiderable revenue out of the devotion that is paid to it, and has now retained the moſt learned father of their order to write in its defence.

It was ſuch a curioſity as this I have mentioned, that Claudian has celebrated in about half a ſcore epigrams:

Solibus indomitum glacies Alpina rigorem
Sumebat, nimio jam precioſa gelu.
Nec potuit toto mentiri corpore gemmam,
Sed medio manſit proditor orbe latex:
Auctus honor; liquidi creſcunt miracula ſaxi,
Et conſervatæ plus meruiſtis aquæ.

Deep in the ſnowy Alps, a lump of ice
By froſts was harden'd to a mighty price;

Proof

Proof to the ſun, it now ſecurely lies,
And the warm dog-ſtar's hotteſt rage defies :
Yet ſtill, unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the ball a trembling water ſhines,
That through the chryſtal darts its ſpurious rays,
And the proud ſtone's original betrays :
But common drops, when thus with chryſtal mixt,
Are valu'd more, than if in rubies fixt.

As I walked through one of the ſtreets of Milan, I was ſurpriſed to read the following inſcription, concerning a barber, that had conſpired with the commiſſary of health and others to poiſon his fellow-citizens. There is a void ſpace where his houſe ſtood, and in the midſt of it a pillar, ſuperſcribed *Colonna Infame.* The ſtory is told in handſome Latin, which I ſhall ſet down, as having never been tranſcribed.

Hic, ubi, hæc Area patens eſt,
Surgebat olim Tonſtrina
Jo' Jacobi Moræ :
Qui facta cum Gulielmo Platea publ. Sanit. Commiſſario,
Et cum aliis Conſpiratione,
Dum peſtis atrox ſæviret,
Lethiferis unguentis huc & illuc aſperſio
Plures ad diram mortem compulit.
Hos igitur ambos, hoſtes patriæ judicatos,
Excelſo in plauſtro
Candenti prius vellicatos forcipe
Et dextra mulctatos manu
Rota infringi
Rotæque intextos poſt horas ſex jugulari,
Comburi deinde,

Ac,

Ac, ne quid tam ſceleſtorum hominum reliqui ſit,
Publicatis bonis
Cineres in flumen projici
Senatus juſſit:
Cujus rei memoria æterna ut ſit,
Hanc domum, Sceleris officinam,
Solo æquari,
Ac nunquam in poſterum refici,
Et erigi Columnam,
Quæ vocatur Infamis,
Idem ordo mandavit.
Procul hinc procul ergo
Boni Cives,
Ne Vos Infelix, Infamè ſolum
Commaculet!
M. D. C. xxx. *Cal. Auguſti.*
Præſide Pub. Sanitatis M. Antonio Montio Senatore
R. Juſtitiæ Cap. Jo. Baptiſta Vicecomit.

In this void ſpace ſtood formerly the barber's ſhop of John James Mora, who, having conſpired with William Platea, the commiſſary of health, and others, during the time of a raging plague, deſtroyed the lives of a great number of citizens by diſperſing poiſonous drugs. The ſenate therefore ordered them both, as enemies of their country, to be broke on the wheel, their fleſh being firſt torn with red-hot pincers, and their right hand cut off; and, after lying ſix hours on the wheel, their throats to be cut, and their bodies burned; and, that there might be no remains of ſuch wicked men, their goods to be plundered, and their aſhes thrown in the river: And, to perpetuate the memory of this tranſaction, the houſe, in which the villainy was contrived, was ordered to be pull'd down to the ground, and never to be rebuilt; and

and a column to be raiſed on the ſpot, call'd The Infamous. Fly from hence, good citizens, leſt the wretched and infamous ſoil infect you. Aug. 1, 1630. M. Anthony Monthius, the ſenator, commiſſary of health, &c.

The citadel of Milan is thought a ſtrong fort in Italy, and has held out formerly after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. The governor of it is independent on the governor of Milan; as the Perſians uſed to make the rulers of provinces and fortreſſes of different conditions and intereſts, to prevent conſpiracies.

At two miles diſtance from Milan, there ſtands a building, that would have been a maſter-piece in its kind, had the architect deſigned it for an artificial echo. We diſcharged a piſtol, and had the ſound returned upon us above fifty-ſix times, though the air was very foggy. The firſt repetitions follow one another very thick, but are heard more diſtinctly in proportion as they decay: There are two parallel walls, which beat the ſound back on each other, till the undulation is quite worn out, like the ſeveral reverberations of the ſame image from two oppoſite looking-glaſſes. Father Kircher has taken notice of this particular echo, as father Bartolin has done ſince in his ingenious diſcourſe on ſounds. The ſtate of Milan is like a vaſt garden, ſurrounded by a noble mound-work of rocks and mountains. Indeed, if a man conſiders the face of Italy in general, one would think that nature had laid it out into ſuch a variety of ſtates and governments as one finds in it. For as the Alps, at one end, and the long range of Apennines, that paſſes through the body of it, branch out on all ſides into ſeveral different diviſions; they ſerve as ſo many natural

tural boundaries and fortifications to the little territories that lie among them. Accordingly we find the whole country cut into a multitude of particular kingdoms and commonwealths in the oldeſt accounts we have of it, until the power of the Romans, like a torrent that overflows its banks, bore down all before it, and ſpread itſelf into the remoteſt corners of the nation. But as this exorbitant power became unable to ſupport itſelf, we find the Government of Italy again broken into ſuch a variety of ſub-diviſions, as naturally ſuits with its ſituation.

In the court of Milan, as in ſeveral others of Italy, there are many who fall in with the dreſs and carriage of the French. One may however obſerve a kind of awkwardneſs in the Italians, which eaſily diſcovers the airs they give themſelves not to be natural. It is indeed very ſtrange there ſhould be ſuch a diverſity of manners, where there is ſo ſmall a difference in the air and climate. The French are always open, familiar, and talkative: The Italians, on the contrary, are ſtill, ceremonious, and reſerved. In France every one aims at a gaiety and ſprightlineſs of behaviour, and thinks it an accompliſhment to be briſk and lively: The Italians, notwithſtanding their natural fieryneſs of temper, affect always to appear ſober and ſedate; inſomuch that one ſometimes meets young men walking the ſtreets with ſpectacles on their noſes, that they might be thought to have impaired their ſight by much ſtudy, and ſeem more grave and judicious than their neighbours. This difference of manners proceeds chiefly from difference of education. In France it is uſual to bring their children into company, and to cheriſh in them,

from their infancy, a kind of forwardneſs and aſſurance: Beſides, that the French apply themſelves more univerſally to their exerciſes than any other nation in the world, ſo that one ſeldom ſees a young gentleman in France that does not fence, dance, and ride in ſome tolerable perfection. Theſe agitations of the body do not only give them a free and eaſy carriage, but have a kind of mechanical operation on the mind, by keeping the animal ſpirits always awake and in motion. But what contributes moſt to this light airy humour of the French, is the free converſation that is allowed them with their women, which does not only communicate to them a certain vivacity of temper, but makes them endeavour after ſuch a behaviour as is moſt taking with the ſex.

The Italians, on the contrary, who are excluded from making their court this way, are for recommending themſelves to thoſe they converſe with by their gravity and wiſdom. In Spain therefore, where there are fewer liberties of this nature allowed, there is ſomething ſtill more ſerious and compoſed in the manner of the inhabitants. But as mirth is more apt to make proſelytes than melancholy, it is obſerved that the Italians have many of them for theſe late years given very far into the modes and freedoms of the French; which prevail more or leſs in the courts of Italy, as they lie at a ſmaller or greater diſtance from France. It maybe here worth while to conſider how it comes to paſs, that the common people of Italy have in general have ſo great an averſion to the French, which every traveller cannot but be ſenſible of, that has paſſed through the country. The moſt obvious

obvious reaſon is certainly the great difference that there is in the humours and manners of the two nations, which always works more in the meaner ſort, who are not able to vanquiſh the prejudices of education, than with the nobility. Beſides, that the French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female converſations, and their great ambition to excel in all companies, is in a more particular manner very ſhocking to the Italians, who are naturally jealous, and value themſelves upon their great wiſdom. At the ſame time, the common people of Italy, who run more into news and politicks than thoſe of other countries, have all of them ſomething to exaſperate them againſt the King of France. The Savoyards, notwithſtanding the preſent inclinations of their court, cannot forbear reſenting the infinite miſchiefs he did them in the laſt war. The Milaneſe and Neapolitans remember the many inſults he has offered to the houſe of Auſtria, and particularly to their deceaſed King, for whom they ſtill retain a natural kind of honour and affection. The Genoeſe cannot forget his treatment of their Doge, and his bombarding their city. The Venetians will tell you of his leagues with the Turks; and the Romans, of his threats to pope Innocent the eleventh, whoſe memory they adore. It is true, that intereſt of ſtate, and change of circumſtances, may have ſweetened theſe reflections to the politer ſort; but impreſſions are not ſo eaſily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. That however, which I take to be the principal motive among moſt of the Italians, for their favouring the Germans above the French, is this, that they are entirely perſuaded it is for the intereſt of Italy, to have Milan and Naples rather in the hands of the

firſt, than of the other. One may generally obſerve, that the body of a people has juſter views for the public good, and purſues them with greater uprightneſs than the nobility and gentry, who have ſo many private expectations and particular intereſts, which hang like a falſe bias upon their judgments, and may poſſibly diſpoſe them to ſacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the groſs of the people can have no other proſpect in changes and revolutions than of public bleſſings, that are to diffuſe themſelves through the whole ſtate in general.

To return to Milan, I ſhall here ſet down the deſcription Auſonius has given of it, among the reſt of his great cities.

Et Mediolani mira omnia, copia rerum:
Innumeræ cultæque domus, facunda virorum
Ingenia, et mores læti: Tum duplice muro
Amplificata loci ſpecies, populique voluptas
Circus, et incluſi moles cuneata Theatri:
Templa, palatinæque arces, opulenſque Moneta,
Et regio Herculei celebris ab honore lavacri,
Cunctaque marmoreis ornata periſtyla ſignis,
Omnia quæ magnis operum velut æmula formis
Excellunt; nec juncta premit vicinia Romæ.

Milan with plenty and with wealth o'erflows,
And num'rous ſtreets and cleanly dwelling ſhows.
The people, bleſs'd with nature's happy force,
Are eloquent and chearful in diſcourſe;
A Circus and a theatre invites
Th' unruly mob to races and to fights;

Moneta

Moneta conſecrated buildings grace,
And the whole town redoubled walls embrace:
Here ſpacious baths and palaces are ſeen,
And intermingled temples riſe between;
Here circling Colonnades the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows:
Profuſely grac'd the happy town appears,
Nor Rome itſelf, her beauteous neighbour, fears.

BRESCIA, VERONA, PADUA.

FROM Milan we travelled through a very pleaſant country to Breſcia, and by the way croſſed the river Adda, that falls into the Lago di Como, which Virgil calls the Lake Larius, and running out at the other end loſes itſelf at laſt in the Po, which is the great receptacle of all the rivers of this country. The town and province of Breſcia, have freer acceſs to the ſenate of Venice, and a quicker redreſs of injuries, than any other part of their dominions. They have always a mild and prudent governor, and live much more happily than their fellow-ſubjects; for as they were once a part of the Milaneſe, and are now on their frontiers, the Venetians dare not exaſperate them, by the loads they lay on other provinces, for fear of a revolt; and are forced to treat them with more indulgence than the Spaniards do their neighbours, that they may have no temptation to it. Breſcia is famous for its iron-works. A ſmall day's journey

ney more brought us to Verona. We ſaw the lake Benacus in our way, which the Italians now call Lago di Garda: It was ſo rough with tempeſts when we paſſed by it, that it brought into my mind Virgil's noble deſcription of it.

Adde lacus tantos, te Lari maxime, teque
Fluctibus et fremitu aſſurgens, Benace, marino.
Georg. ii. v. 159.

Here vex'd by winter ſtorms Benacus raves,
Confus'd with working ſands and rolling waves;
Rough and tumultuous like a ſea it lies,
So loud the tempeſt roars, ſo high the billows riſe.

This lake perfectly reſembles a ſea, when it is worked up by ſtorms. It is thirty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth. At the lower end of it we croſſed the Mincio.

——Tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius, et tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas.
Virg. Georg. iii. v. 14.

Where the ſlow Mincius thro' the valley ſtrays:
Where cooling ſtreams invite the flocks to drink,
And reeds defend the winding waters brink.
Dryden.

The river Adige runs through Verona; ſo much is the ſituation of the town changed from what it was in Silius Italicus his time.

——Venora Atheſi circumflua. Lib. viii.

Verona by the circling Adige bound.

This is the only great river in Lombardy that does not fall into the Po; which it muſt have done, had it run but a little further before its entring the Adriatic. The rivers are all of them mentioned by Claudian.

———*Venetoſque erectior amnes*
Magnâ voce ciet. Frondentibus humida ripis
Colla levant, pulcher Ticinus, et Addua viſu
Cæruleus, velox Atheſis, tarduſque meatu
Mincius, inque novem conſurgens ora Timavus.
Sexto Conſ. Hon.

Venetia's rivers, ſummon'd all around,
Hear the loud call, and anſwer to the ſound;
Her dropping locks the ſilver Teſin rears;
The blue tranſparent Adda next appears;
The rapid Adige then erects her head;
And Mincio riſing ſlowly from his bed:
And laſt Timavus, that with eager force
From nine wide mouths comes guſhing to its courſe.

His Larius is doubtleſs an imitation of Virgil's Benacus.

———*Umbroſâ veſtit quà littus Olivâ*
Larius, et dulci mentitur Nerea fluctu. Del Bel. Get.

The Larius here with groves of olives crown'd,
An ocean of freſh water ſpreads around.

I ſaw at Verona the famous amphitheatre, that with a few modern reparations has all the ſeats entire. There is ſomething very noble in it, though the high wall and corridors that went round it are almoſt entirely ruined, and the area is quite filled up

to

to the lower ſeat, which was formerly deep enough to let the ſpectators ſee in ſafety the combats of the wild beaſts and gladiators. Since I have Claudian before me, I cannot forbear ſetting down the beautiful deſcription he has made of a wild beaſt newly brought from the woods, and making its firſt appearance in a full amphitheatre.

Ut fera quæ nuper montes amiſit avitos,
Altorumque exul nemorum, damnatur arenæ
Muneribus, commota ruit: vir murmure contra
Hortatur, nixuſque genu venabula tendit;
Illa pavit ſtrepitus, cuneoſque erecta Theatri
Deſpicit, et tanti miratur ſibila vulgi. In Ruf. lib. ii.

So ruſhes on his foe the griſly bear,
That baniſh'd from the hills and bruſhy brakes,
His old hereditary haunts forſakes.
Condemn'd the cruel rabble to delight,
His angry keeper goads him to the fight.
Bent on his knee, the ſavage glares around,
Scar'd with the mighty crowd's promiſcuous ſound;
Then rearing on his hinder paws retires,
And the vaſt hiſſing multitude admires.

There are ſome other antiquities in Verona, of which the principal is the ruin of a triumphal arch erected to Flaminius, where one ſees old Doric pillars without any pedeſtal or baſis, as Vitruvius has deſcribed them. I have not yet ſeen any gardens in Italy worth taking notice of. The Italians fall as far ſhort of the French in this particular, as they excel them in their palaces. It muſt however be ſaid, to the honour of the Italians, that the French took from them the firſt plans of their gardens, as well of their water-works; ſo that

their ſurpaſſing of them at preſent is to be attributed rather to the greatneſs of their riches, than the excellence of their taſte. I ſaw the terrace-garden of Verona, that travellers generally mention. Among the churches of Verona, that of St. George is the handſomeſt: Its chief ornament is the martyrdom of the ſaint, done by Paul Veroneſe; as there are many other pictures about the town by the ſame hand. A ſtranger is always ſhewn the tomb of pope Lucius, who lies buried in the dome. I ſaw in the ſame church a monument erected by the public to one of their Biſhops: The inſcription ſays, that there was between him and his maker, *Summa Neceſſitudo, Summa Similitudo.* The Italian epitaphs are often more extravagant than thoſe of other countries, as the nation is more given to compliment and hyperbole. From Verona to Padua we travelled through a very pleaſant country: It is planted thick with rows of white mulberry-trees, that furniſh food for great quantities of ſilk-worms with their leaves, as the ſwine and poultry conſume the fruit. The trees themſelves ſerve at the ſame time, as ſo many ſtays for their vines, which hang all along like garlands from tree to tree. Between the ſeveral ranges lie fields of corn, which in theſe warm countries ripens much better among the mulberry ſhades, than if it were expoſed to the open ſun. This was one reaſon why the inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely apprehenſive of ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war, which muſt have made miſerable havock among their plantations; for it is not here as in the corn fields of Flanders, where the whole product of the place riſes from year to year. We arrived ſo late at Vicenza, that we had not time to take a full ſight

of

of the place. The next day brought us to Padua. St. Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great ſaint to whom they here pay their devotions. He lies buried in the church that is dedicated to him at preſent, though it was formerly conſecrated to the bleſſed Virgin. It is extremely magnificent, and very richly adorned. There are narrow clifts in the monument that ſtands over him, where good catholics rub their beads, and ſmell his bones, which they ſay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectic balſam; and what would make one ſuſpect that they rub the marble with it, it is obſerved that the ſcent is ſtronger in the morning than at night. There are abundance of inſcriptions and pictures hung up by his votaries in ſeveral parts of the church: For it is the way of thoſe that are in ſignal danger to implore his aid, and if they come off ſafe they call their deliverance a miracle, and perhaps hang up the picture or deſcription of it in the church. This cuſtom ſpoils the beauty of ſeveral Roman catholic churches, and often covers the walls with wretched daubings, impertinent inſcriptions, hands, legs, and arms of wax, with a thouſand idle offerings of the ſame nature.

They ſell at Padua the life of Anthony, which is read with great devotion; the moſt remarkable part of it is his diſcourſe to an aſſembly of fiſh. As the audience and ſermon are both very extraordinary, I will ſet down the whole paſſage at length.

Non curando gli Heretici il ſuo parlare, egli ſi come era alla riva del mare, dove ſbocca il fiume Marcethia, chiamò da parte di Dio li peſci, che veniſſero à ſentir la ſua ſanta parola. Et ecco che di ſubito ſopra l' acque nuotando gran moltitudine di varii, & diverſi

peſci,

peſci, e del mare, e del fiume, ſi unirono tutti, ſecondo le ſpecie loro, e con bell ordine, quaſi che di ragion capaci ſtati foſſero, attenti, e cheti con gratioſo ſpettacolo s'accommodaro per ſentir la parola di Dio. Ciò veduto il ſanto entro al cuor ſuo di dolcezza ſtillandoſi, & per altre tanta maraviglia inarcando le ciglia, della obedientia di queſte irragionevoli creature così cominciò loro à parlare. Se bene in tutto le coſe create (cari, & amati peſci) ſi ſcuopere la potenza, & providenza infinita di Dio, como nel Cielo, nel Sole, nella Luna, nelle Stelle, in queſto mondo inferiore, nel huomo, e nelle altre creature perfette, nondimeno in Voi particolarmente lampeggia e riſplende la bontà della maeſtà divina; perche ſe bene ſiete chiamati Rettili, mezzi frà pietre, e bruti, confinati nelli profondi abiſſi delle ondeggiante acque: agitati ſempre da flutti: moſſi ſempre da procelle: ſordi al' udire, mutoli al parlare, & horridi al vedere; con tutto cio in Voi maravigliosamente ſi ſcorge la Divina grandezza; e da voi ſi cavano la maggiori miſterii della bonta di Dio, ne mai ſi parla di voi nella Scrittura Sacra, che non vi ſia aſcoſto qualche profondo Sacramento; Credete voi, che ſia ſenza grandiſſimo miſterio, che il primo dono fatto dall' omnipotente Iddio all' huomo foſſe di voi Peſchi? Credete voi che non ſia miſterio in queſto, che di tutte le creature, e di tutti gl' animali ſi ſien fatti ſacrificii, eccetto, che di voi Peſci? Credete, che non vi ſia qualche ſecreto in queſto, che Chriſto noſtro ſalvatore dall' agnelo paſquale in poi, ſi compiaque tanto del cibo di voi peſci? Credete, che ſia à caſo queſto, che dovendo il Redentor del mondo, pagar, come huomo, il cenſo à Ceſare la voleſſe trovare nella bocca di un peſce? Tutti, tutti ſono miſteri e Sacramenti: perciò ſiete particolarmente obligati a lodare il voſtro Creatore: amati peſci di Dio havete ricevuto l' eſſere, la vita, il moto, e'l ſenſo; per ſtanza vi hà dato il liqui-

do

do clemento dell' Acqua, ſecondo che alla voſtra naturale inclinatione conviene: ivi hà fatti ampliſſimi alberghi ſtanze, caverne, grotte, e ſecreti luogi à voi più che ſale Regie, e regal Palazzi, cari, e grati; & per propria ſede havete l' acqua, elemento diafano, tranſparente, e ſempre lucido quaſi criſtallo, e verro; & dalle più baſſe e profonde voſtre ſtanze ſcorgete ciò che ſopra acqua ò ſi fa, ò nuota; havete gli occhi quaſi di Lince, ò di Argo, & da cauſa non errante guidati, ſeguite ciò che vi giova, & aggrada; & fuggite ciò che vi nuoce, havete natural deſio di conſervarvi ſecondo le ſpetie voſtre, faſe, oprate & caminate ove natura vi detta ſenza contraſtro alcuno; nè algor d' inverno, nè calor di ſtate vi offende, ò nuoce: ſiaſi per ſereno, ò turbato il cielo, che alli voſtri humidi alberghi nè frutta, né danno apporta; ſiaſi pure abbondevole de ſuoi teſori, ò ſcarſa de ſuo frutti la terra, che a voi nulla giova; piova, tuoni, ſaette, lampaggi, è ſubiſſi il mondo, che avoi ciò poco importa; ver deggi prinavera, ſcaldi la ſtate fruttifichi l' Autunno, & aſſideri li inverno, queſto non vi rileva punto: ne trappaſſar del' hore, nè correr de giorni, nè volar de meſi, nè fuggir d' anni, nè mutar de tempi, nè cangiar de ſtagioni vi dan penſiero alcuno ma ſempre ſicura, & tranquilla vita liatamente vivere: O quanto, o quanto grande la Maeſtà di Dio in voi ſi ſcuopre, O quanto mirabile la potenza ſua; O quanto ſtupenda, & maravigliosa ſa ſua providenza; poi che frà tutte le creature dell' univerſo voi ſolo non ſentiſti il diluvio univerſale dell' acque; nè provaſti i danni, che egli face al mondo; e tutto queſto ch' io ho detto dovrebbe muovervi à lodar Dio, à ringratiare ſua divina maeſtà di tante e coſi ſingolari beneficii, che vi ha fatti; di tante gratie, che vi ha conferite; ai tanti favori, di che vi ha fatti degna; per tanto, ſe non potete ſnodar la lingua à ringratiar

il

il voſtro Benefattore, & non ſapete con parole eſprimer le ſue lodi, fatele ſegno di riverenza almeno; chinatevi al ſuo nome; moſtrate nell modo che potete ſembiante di gratitudine; rendetevi benevoli alla bontà ſua, in quel miglior modo che potete; O ſapete, non ſiate ſconoſcenti de ſuoi beneficii, & non ſiate ingrati de ſuoi favori. A queſto dire, O maraviglia grande, come ſi quelli peſci haveſſero havuto humano intelletto, e diſcorſo, con geſti di profonda Humiltà, con riverenti ſembianti di religione, chinarono la teſta, blandiro co'l corpo, quaſi approvando ciò che detto havea il benedetto padre St. Antonio.

'When the heretics would not regard his 'preaching, he betook himſelf to the ſea-ſhore, 'where the river Marecchia diſembogues itſelf 'into the Adriatic. He here called the fiſh toge-'ther in the name of God, that they might hear 'his holy word. The fiſh came ſwimming to-'wards him in ſuch vaſt ſhoals, both from the 'ſea and from the river, that the ſurface of the 'water was quite covered with their multitudes. 'They quickly ranged themſelves, according to 'their ſeveral ſpecies, into a very beautiful con-'gregation, and, like ſo many rational creatures, 'preſented themſelves before him to hear the 'word of God. St. Antonio was ſo ſtruck with 'the miraculous obedience and ſubmiſſion of theſe 'poor animals, that he found a ſecret ſweetneſs 'diſtilling upon his ſoul, and at laſt addreſſed 'himſelf to them in the following words.

'Although the infinite power and providence of 'God (my dearly beloved fiſh) diſcovers itſelf in 'all the works of his creation, as in the heavens, 'in the ſun, in the moon, and in the ſtars, in 'this lower world, in man, and in other perfect 'creatures; nevertheleſs the goodneſs of the di-

'vine

'vine majeſty ſhines out in you more eminently,
'and appears after a more particular manner,
'than in any other created beings. For notwith-
'ſtanding you are comprehended under the name
'of Reptiles, partaking of a middle nature be-
'tween ſtones and beaſts, and impriſoned in the
'deep abyſs of waters; notwithſtanding you are
'toſt among billows, thrown up and down by
'tempeſts, deaf to hearing, dumb to ſpeech,
'and terrible to behold: notwithſtanding, I ſay,
'theſe natural diſadvantages, the divine greatneſs
'ſhows itſelf in you after a very wonderful man-
'ner. In you are ſeen the mighty myſteries of
'an infinite goodneſs. The holy ſcripture has
'always made uſe of you, as the types and ſha-
'dows of ſome profound ſacrament.

'Do you think that, without a myſtery, the
'firſt preſent that God almighty made to man,
'was of you, O ye fiſhes? do you think that,
'without a myſtery, among all creatures and ani-
'mals which were appointed for ſacrifices, you on-
'ly were excepted, O ye fiſhes? do you think
'there was nothing meant by our Saviour Chriſt,
'that next to the paſchal lamb he took ſo much
'pleaſure in the food of you, O ye fiſhes? do
'you think it was by mere chance, that, when,
'the Redeemer of the world was to pay a tribute
'to Cæſar, he thought fit to find it in the mouth
'of a fiſh? Theſe are all of them ſo many my-
'ſteries and ſacraments, that oblige you in a more
'particular manner to the praiſes of your Creator.

'It is from God, my beloved fiſh, that you have
'received being, life, motion, and ſenſe. It is
'he that has given you, in compliance with your
'natural inclinations, the whole world of waters
'for your habitation. It is he that has furniſhed

'it

'it with lodgings, chambers, caverns, grottoes,
'and ſuch magnificent retirements as are not to be
'met with in the ſeats of Kings, or in the palaces
'of Princes. You have the water for your dwell-
'ing, a clear tranſparent element, brighter than
'cryſtal; you can ſee from its deepeſt bottom
'every thing that paſſes on its ſurface; you have
'the eyes of a Lynx, or of an Argus; you are
'guided by a ſecret and unerring principle,
'delighting in every thing that may be be-
'neficial to you, and avoiding every thing that
'may be hurtful; you are carried on by a hid-
'den inſtinct to preſerve yourſelves, and to pro-
'pagate your ſpecies; you obey, in all your ac-
'tions, works and motions, the dictates and ſug-
'geſtions of nature, without the leaſt repugnan-
'cy or contradiction.

'The colds of winter, and the heats of ſum-
'mer, are equally incapable of moleſting you. A
'ſerene or a clouded ſky are indifferent to you.
'Let the earth abound in fruits, or be curſed with
'ſcarcity, it has no influence on your welfare.
'You live ſecure in rains and thunders, light-
'nings and earthquakes; you have no concern in
'the bloſſoms of ſpring, or in the glowings of
'ſummer, in the fruits of autumn, or in the froſts
'of winter. You are not ſolicitous about hours
'or days, months or years; the variableneſs of
'the weather, or the change of ſeaſons.

'In what dreadful majeſty, in what wonder-
'ful power, in what amazing providence, did
'God Almighty diſtinguiſh you among all the
'ſpecies of creatures that periſhed in the univer-
'ſal deluge! You only were inſenſible of the
'miſchief that had laid waſte the whole world.

'All

'All this, as I have already told you, ought to 'inſpire you with gratitude and praiſe towards the 'divine majeſty, that has done ſo great things for 'you, granted you ſuch particular graces and 'privileges, and heaped upon you ſo many diſ-'tinguiſhing favours. And ſince for all this you 'cannot employ your tongues in the praiſes of 'your benefactor, and are not provided with 'words to expreſs your gratitude; make at leaſt 'ſome ſign of reverence; bow yourſelves at his 'name; give ſome ſhow of gratitude, according 'to the beſt of your capacities; expreſs your 'thanks in the moſt becoming manner that you 'are able, and be not unmindful of all the bene-'fits he has beſtowed upon you.

'He had no ſooner done ſpeaking, but, be-'hold a miracle! The fiſh, as though they had 'been endued with reaſon, bowed down their 'heads with all the marks of a profound humility 'and devotion, moving their bodies up and down 'with a kind of fondneſs, as approving what had 'been ſpoken by the bleſſed father, St. Antonio. 'The legend adds, that after many heretics, who 'were preſent at the miracle, had been convert-'ed by it, the ſaint gave his benediction to the 'fiſh, and diſmiſſed them.'

Several other the like ſtories of St. Anthony are repreſented about his monument in a very fine Baſſo Relievo.

I could not forbear ſetting down the titles given to St. Anthony in one of the tables that hangs up to him, as a token of gratitude from a poor peaſant, who fancied the ſaint had ſaved him from breaking his neck.

Sacra-

Sacratiſſimi puſionis Bethlehemitici
Lilio candidiori Delicio,
Seraphidum ſoli fulgidiſſimo,
Celſiſſimo ſacræ ſapientiæ tholo,
Prodigiorum patratori potentiſſimo,
Mortis, Erronis, Calamitatis, Lepræ, Dæmonis,
Diſpenſatori, correctori, liberatori, curatori, fugatori,
Sancto, ſapienti, pio, potenti, tremendo,
Ægrotorum & Naufragantium Salvatori
Præſentiſſimo, tutiſſimo
Membrorum reſtitutori, vinculorum confractori,
Rerum perditarum Inventori ſtupendo,
Periculorum omnium profligatori
Magno, Mirabili,
Ter Sancto
Antonio Paduano,
Pientiſſimo poſt Deum ejuſque Virgineam matrem
Protectori & Soſpitatori ſuo, &c.

To the thrice holy Anthony of Padua, delight (whiter than the lily) of the moſt holy child of Bethlehem, brighteſt ſon of the ſeraphs, higheſt roof of ſacred wiſdom, moſt powerful worker of miracles, holy diſpenſer of death, wiſe corrector of error, pious deliverer from calamity, powerful curer of leproſy, tremendous driver-away of devils, moſt ready and moſt truſty preſerver of the ſick and ſhip-wrecked, reſtorer of limbs, breaker of bonds, ſtupendous diſcoverer of loſt things, great and wonderful defender from all dangers, his moſt pious (next to God and his virgin mother) protector and ſafe-guard, *&c.*

The cuſtom of hanging up limbs in wax, as well as pictures, is certainly derived from the old heathens who uſed, upon their recovery, to make an offering in wood, metal or clay, of the part that had been afflicted

afflicted with a diſtemper, to the deity that delivered them. I have ſeen, I believe, every limb of a human body figured in iron or clay, which were formerly made on this occaſion, among the ſeveral collections of antiquities that have been ſhewn me in Italy. The church of St. Juſtina, deſigned by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, diſencumbered building in the inſide that I have ever ſeen, and is eſteemed by many artiſts one of the fineſt works in Italy. The long nef conſiſts of a row of five cupolas; the croſs one has on each ſide a ſingle cupola deeper and broader than the others. The martyrdom of St. Juſtina hangs over the altar, and is a piece of Paul Veroneſe. In the great town-hall of Padua ſtands a ſtone ſuperſcribed Lapis Vituperii. Any debtor that will ſwear himſelf not worth five pound, and is ſet by the bailiffs thrice with his bare buttocks on this ſtone in a full hall, clears himſelf of any farther proſecution from his creditors; but this is a puniſhment that no body has ſubmitted to theſe four-and-twenty years. The univerſity of Padua is of late much more regular than it was formerly, though it is not yet ſafe walking the ſtreets after ſun-ſet. There is at Padua a manufacture of cloth, which has brought very great revenues into the republic. At preſent the Engliſh have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, which uſed chiefly to be ſupplied from this manufacture, but have great quantities of their cloth in Venice itſelf; few of the nobility wearing any other ſort, notwithſtanding the magiſtrate of the pomps is obliged by his office to ſee that no body wears the cloth of a foreign country. Our merchants indeed are forced to make uſe of ſome artifice to get theſe prohibited goods into port. What they here ſhow for the aſhes of Livy

and

and Atenor is diſregarded by the beſt of their own antiquaries.

The pretended tomb of Antenor put me in mind of the latter part of Virgil's deſcription, which gives us the original of Padua.

Antenor potuit mediis elapſus Achivis
Illyricos penetrare ſinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, & fontem ſuperare Timavi:
Unde per ora novem vaſto cum murmure montis
It mare præruptum, & pelago premit arva ſonanti;
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavî, ſedeſque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit
Troïa: nunc placidâ compoſtus pace quieſcit.
Æn. i. v. 246.

Antenor, from the midſt of Grecian hoſts,
Could paſs ſecure, and pierce th' Illyrian coaſts;
Where rolling down the ſteep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels diſembogues his waves.
At length he founded Padua's happy ſeat,
And gave his Trojans a ſecure retreat; (names:
There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their
And there in quiet lies.———— Dryden.

From Padua I went down the river Brent in the ordinary ferry, which brought me in a day's time to Venice.

VENICE.

VENICE.

HAVING often heard Venice repreſented as one of the moſt defenſible cities in the world, I took care to inform myſelf of the particulars in which its ſtrength conſiſts. And theſe I find are chiefly owing to its advantageous ſituation; for it has neither rocks nor fortifications near it, and yet is, perhaps, the moſt impregnable Town in Europe. It ſtands at leaſt four miles from any part of the *Terra firma*; nor are the ſhallows that lie about it ever frozen hard enough to bring over an army from the land ſide; the conſtant flux and reflux of the ſea, or the natural mildneſs of the climate, hindering the ice from gathering to any thickneſs; which is an advantage the Hollanders want, when they have laid all their country under water. On the ſide that is expoſed to the Adriatic, the entrance is ſo difficult to hit, that they have marked it out with ſeveral ſtakes driven into the ground, which they would not fail to cut upon the firſt approach of an enemy's fleet. For this reaſon they have not fortified the little iſlands, that lie at the entrance, to the beſt advantage, which might otherwiſe very eaſily command all the paſſes that lead to the city from the Adriatic. Nor could an ordinary fleet with bomb-veſſels, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has always in its arſenal a conſiderable number of gallies and men of war ready to put to ſea

ſea on a very ſhort warning. If we could therefore ſuppoſe them blocked up on all ſides, by a power too ſtrong for them, both by ſea and land, they would be able to defend themſelves againſt every thing but famine; and this would not be a little mitigated by the great quantities of fiſh that their ſeas abound with, and that may be taken up in the midſt of their very ſtreets; which is ſuch a natural magazine as few other places can boaſt of.

Our voyage-writers will needs have this city in great danger of being left, within an age or two, on the *Terra firma*; and repreſent it in ſuch a manner, as if the ſea was inſenſibly ſhrinking from it, and retiring into its channel. I aſked ſeveral, and among the reſt father Coronelli, the ſtate's geographer of the truth of this particular, and they all aſſured me that the ſea riſes as high as ever, though the great heaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt to choak up the ſhallows; but that they are in no danger of loſing the benefit of their ſituation, ſo long as they are at the charge of removing theſe banks of mud and ſand. One may ſee abundance of them above the ſurface of the water, ſcattered up and down like ſo many little iſlands, when the tide is low; and they are theſe that make the entrance for ſhips difficult to ſuch as are not uſed to them; for the deep canals run between them, which the Venetians are at a great expence to keep free and open.

This city ſtands very convenient for commerce. It has ſeveral navigable rivers that run up into the body of Italy, by which they might ſupply a great many countries with fiſh and other commodities; not to mention their opportunities for the Levant, and each ſide of the Adriatic. But notwithſtanding theſe conveniencies, their trade is far from being

in

in a flouriſhing condition for many reaſons. The duties are great that are laid on merchandiſes. Their nobles think it below their quality to engage in traffic. Their merchants who are grown rich, and able to manage great dealings, buy their nobility, and generally give over trade. Their manufactures of cloth, glaſs, and ſilk, formerly the beſt in Europe, are now excelled by thoſe of other countries. They are tenacious of old laws and cuſtoms to their great prejudice, whereas a trading nation muſt be ſtill for new changes and expedients, as different junctures and emergencies ariſe. The ſtate is at preſent very ſenſible of this decay in their trade, and, as a noble Venetian, who is ſtill a merchant, told me, they will ſpeedily find out ſome method to redreſs it; poſſibly by making a free port, for they look with an evil eye upon Leghorn, which draws to it moſt of the veſſels bound for Italy. They have hitherto been ſo negligent in this particular, that many think the great Duke's gold has had no ſmall influence in their councils.

Venice has ſeveral particulars, which are not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller. It looks at a diſtance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. There are canals every where croſſing it, ſo that one may go to moſt houſes either by land or water. This is a very great convenience to the inhabitants; for a Gondola with two oars at Venice, is as magnificent as a coach and ſix horſes with a large equipage, in another country; beſides that it makes all other carriages extremely cheap. The ſtreets are generally paved with brick or freeſtone, and always kept very neat; for there is no carriage, not ſo much as a chair, that paſſes through them. There

is

is an innumerable multitude of very handſome bridges, all of a ſingle arch, and without any fence on either ſide, which would be a great inconvenience to a city leſs ſober than Venice. One would indeed wonder that drinking is ſo little in vogue among the Venetians, who are in a moiſt air and a moderate climate, and have no ſuch diverſions as bowling, hunting, walking, riding, and the like exerciſes to employ them without doors. But as the nobles are not to converſe too much with ſtrangers, they are in no danger of learning it; and they are generally too diſtruſtful of one another for the freedoms that are uſed in ſuch kind of converſations. There are many noble palaces in Venice. Their furniture is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures, which are here in greater plenty than any other place in Europe, from the hands of the beſt maſters of the Lombard ſchool; as Titian, Paul Veroneſe, and Tintoret. The laſt of theſe is in greater eſteem at Venice than in other parts of Italy. The rooms are generally hung with gilt leather, which they cover on extraordinary occaſions with Tapeſtry, and hangings of greater value. The flooring is a kind of red plaiſter made of brick ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. It is rubbed with oil, and makes a ſmooth, ſhining, and beautiful ſurface. Theſe particularities are chiefly owing to the moiſture of the air, which would have an ill effect on other kinds of furniture, as it ſhows itſelf too viſibly in many of their fineſt pictures. Though the Venetians are extremely jealous of any great fame or merit in a living member of their commonwealth, they never fail of giving a man his due praiſes, when they are in no danger of ſuffering from his ambition. For this reaſon, though there

are a great many monuments erected to ſuch as have been benefactors to the republic, they are generally put up after their deaths. Among the many elogiums that are given to the Doge, Piſauro, who had been ambaſſador in England, his epitaph, ſays, *In Anglia Jacobi Regis obitum mira calliditate celatum mira ſagacitate rimatus priſcam benevolentiam firmavit.* 'In England, having with wonderful ſagacity diſcovered the death of King James, which 'was kept ſecret with wonderful art, he confirmed 'the ancient friendſhip.' The particular palaces, churches, and pictures of Venice, are enumerated in ſeveral little books that may be bought on the place, and have been faithfully tranſcribed by many voyage-writers. When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious ſtamps of the ſeveral edifices which are moſt famous for their beauty or magnificence. The Arſenal of Venice is an iſland of about three miles round. It contains all the ſtores and proviſions for war, that are not actually employed. There are docks for their gallies and men of war, moſt of them full, as well as workhouſes for all land and naval preparations. That part of it, where the arms are laid, makes a great ſhew, and was indeed very extraordinary about a hundred years ago; but at preſent a great part of its furniture is grown uſeleſs. There ſeem to be almoſt as many ſuits of armour as there are guns. The ſwords are old faſhioned and unwieldy in a very great number, and the fire-arms fitted with locks of little convenience in compariſon of thoſe that are now in uſe. The Venetians pretend they could ſet out, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſſes, though I cannot conceive how they could man a fleet of half the number. It was certainly a mighty

error in this ſtate to effect ſo many conqueſts on the Terra firma, which has only ſerved to raiſe the jealouſy of the chriſtian Princes, and about three hundred years ago had like to have ended in the utter extirpation of the commonwealth; whereas, had they applied themſelves, with the ſame politics and induſtry, to the increaſe of their ſtrength by ſea, they might perhaps have had all the iſlands of the Archipelago in their hands, and, by conſequence the greateſt fleet, and the moſt ſeamen of any other ſtate in Europe. Beſides, that this would have given no jealouſy to the Princes their neighbours, who would have enjoyed their own dominions in peace, and have been very well contented to have ſeen ſo ſtrong a bulwark againſt all the forces and invaſions of the Ottoman empire.

This republic has been much more powerful than it is at preſent, as it is ſtill likelier to ſink than increaſe in its dominions. It is not impoſſible but the Spaniard may, ſome time or other, demand of them Creme, Breſcia, and Bergame, which have been torn from the Milaneſe; and in caſe a war ſhould ariſe upon it, and the Venetians loſe a ſingle battle, they might be beaten off the continent in a ſingle ſummer, for their fortifications are very inconſiderable. On the other ſide the Venetians are in continual apprehenſions from the Turk, who will certainly endeavour at the recovery of the Morea, as ſoon as the Ottoman empire has recruited a little of its ancient ſtrength. They are very ſenſible that they had better have puſhed their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Adriatic into Albania; for then their territories would have lain together, and have been nearer the fountain-head to have received ſuccours on occaſion; but the Venetians are under articles with the Emperor, to reſign into his hand

what

whatever they conquer of the Turkiſh dominions, that has been formerly diſmembered from the empire. And having already very much diſſatisfy'd him in the Frioul and Dalmatia, they dare not think of exaſperating him further. The Pope diſputes with them their pretenſions to the Poleſin, as the Duke of Savoy lays an equal claim to the kingdom of Cyprus. 'Tis ſurpriſing to conſider with what heats theſe two powers have conteſted their title to a kingdom that is in the hands of the Turk.

Among all theſe difficulties the republic will ſtill maintain itſelf, if policy can prevail over force; for it is certain the Venetian ſenate is one of the wiſeſt councils in the world, though at the ſame time, if we believe the reports of ſeveral that have been well verſed in their conſtitution, a great part of their politics is founded on maxims, which others do not think conſiſtent with their honour to put in practice. The preſervation of the republic is that to which all other conſiderations ſubmit. To encourage idleneſs and luxury in the nobility, to cheriſh ignorance and licentiouſneſs in the clergy, to keep alive a continual faction in the common people, to connive at the viciouſneſs and debauchery of convents, to breed diſſenſions among the nobles of the Terra firma, to treat a brave man with ſcorn and infamy, in ſhort to ſtick at nothing for the publick intereſt, are repreſented as the refined parts of the Venetian wiſdom.

Among all the inſtances of their politics, there is none more admirable than the great ſecrecy that reigns in their public councils. The ſenate is generally as numerous as our houſe of commons, if we only reckon the ſitting members, and yet carries its reſolutions ſo privately, that they are ſeldom known 'till they diſcover themſelves in the

execution. It is not many years ſince they had before them a great debate concerning the puniſhment of one of their admirals, which laſted a month together, and concluded in his condemnation; yet was there none of his friends, nor of thoſe who had engaged warmly in his defence, that gave him the leaſt intimation of what was paſſing againſt him, until he was actually ſeized, and in the hands of juſtice.

The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree below Kings; for which reaſon they ſeldom travel into foreign countries, where they muſt undergo the mortification of being treated like private gentlemen: Yet it is obſerved of them, that they diſcharge themſelves with a great deal of dexterity in ſuch embaſſies and treaties as are laid on them by the republic; for their whole lives are employed in intrigues of ſtate, and they naturally give themſelves airs of Kings and Princes, of which the miniſters of other nations are only the repreſentatives. Monſieur Amelot, reckons in his time, two thouſand five hundred nobles that had voices in the great council; but at preſent, I am told, there are not at moſt fifteen hundred, notwithſtanding the addition of many new families ſince that time. It is very ſtrange, that with this advantage they are not able to keep up their number, conſidering that the nobility ſpreads equally through all the brothers, and that ſo very few of them are deſtroyed by the wars of the republic. Whether this may be imputed to the luxury of the Venetians, or to the ordinary celibacy of the younger brothers, or to the laſt plague which ſwept away many of them, I know not. They generally thruſt the females of their families into convents, the better

to

to preſerve their eſtates. This makes the Venetian nuns famous for the liberties they allow themſelves. They have operas within their own walls, and often go out of their bounds to meet their admirers, or they are very much miſrepreſented. They have many of them their lovers, that converſe with them daily at the grate; and are very free to admit a viſit from a ſtranger. There is indeed one of the Cornara's, that not long ago refuſed to ſee any under the degree of a prince.

The carnival of Venice is every where talked of. The great diverſion of the place at that time, as well as on all other high occaſions, is maſking. The Venetians, who are naturally grave, love to give into the follies and entertainments of ſuch ſeaſons, when diſguiſed in a falſe perſonage. They are indeed under a neceſſity of finding out diverſions that may agree with the nature of the place, and make ſome amends for the loſs of ſeveral pleaſures which may be met with on the continent. Theſe diſguiſes give occaſion to abundance of love-adventures; for there is ſomething more intriguing in the amours of Venice, than in thoſe of other countries; and I queſtion not but the ſecret hiſtory of a carnival would make a collection of very diverting novels. Operas are another great entertainment of this ſeaſon. The poetry of them is generally as exquiſitely ill, as the muſic is good. The arguments are often taken from ſome celebrated action of the ancient Greeks or Romans, which ſometimes looks ridiculous enough; for who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans, ſqueaking through the mouth of an eunuch, eſpecially when they may chooſe a ſubject out of courts where eunuchs are really actors, or repreſent by them any of the ſoft Aſiatic monarchs? the opera that

was moſt in vogue during my ſtay at Venice, was built on the following ſubject. Cæſar and Scipio are rivals for Cato's daughter. Cæſar's firſt words bid his ſoldiers fly, for the enemies are upon them: *Si leva Cæſare, e dice a Soldati, A' la fugga, A' la ſcampo.* The daughter gives the preference to Cæſar, which is made the occaſion of Cato's death. Before he kills himſelf, you ſee him withdrawn into his library, where, among his books, I obſerved the titles of Plutarch and Taſſo. After a ſhort ſoliloquy, he ſtrikes himſelf with the dagger that he holds in his hand; but, being interrupted by one of his friends, he ſtabs him for his pains, and by the violence of the blow unluckily breaks the dagger on one of his ribs, ſo that he is forced to diſpatch himſelf by tearing up his firſt wound. This laſt circumſtance puts me in mind of a contrivance in the opera of St. Angelo, that was acted at the ſame time. The King of the play endeavours at a rape; but the Poet being reſolved to ſave his heroine's honour, has ſo ordered it, that the King always acts with a great caſe-knife ſtuck in his girdle, which the lady ſnatches from him in the ſtruggle, and ſo defends herſelf.

The Italian Poets, beſides the celebrated ſmoothneſs of their tongue, have a particular advantage, above the writers of other nations, in the difference of their poetical and proſe language. There are indeed ſets of phraſes that in all countries are peculiar to the Poets; but among the Italians there are not only ſentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never enter into common diſcourſe. They have ſuch a different turn and poliſhing for poetical uſe, that they drop ſeveral of their letters and appear in another form, when they come to be ange d in verſe. For this reaſon, the Italian opera

ſeldom

ſeldom ſinks into a poorneſs of language, but, amidſt all the meanneſs and familiarity of the thoughts has ſomething beautiful and ſonorous in the expreſſion. Without this natural advantage of the tongue, their preſent poetry would appear wretchedly low and vulgar, notwithſtanding the many ſtrained allegories that are ſo much in uſe among the writers of this nation. The Engliſh and French, who always uſe the ſame words in verſe as in ordinary converſation, are forced to raiſe their language with metaphors and figures, or, by the pompouſneſs of the whole phraſe, to wear off any littleneſs that appears in the particular parts that compoſe it. This makes our blank verſe, where there is no rhyme to ſupport the expreſſion, extremely difficult to ſuch as are not maſters in the tongue, eſpecially when they write on low ſubjects; and it is probably for this reaſon that Milton has made uſe of ſuch frequent tranſpoſitions, latiniſms, antiquated words and phraſes, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expreſſions.

The comedies that I ſaw at Venice, or indeed in any other part of Italy, are very indifferent, and more lewd than thoſe of other countries. Their Poets have no notion of genteel comedy, and fall into the moſt filthy double meanings imaginable, when they have a mind to make their audience merry. There is no part generally ſo wretched as that of the fine gentleman, eſpecially when he converſes with his miſtreſs; for then the whole dialogue is an inſipid mixture of pedantry and romance. But it is no wonder that the Poets of ſo jealous and reſerved a nation fail in ſuch converſations on the ſtage, as they have no patterns of in nature. There are four ſtanding characters which enter into every piece

that comes on the ſtage, the Doctor, Harlequin, Pantalone, and Coviello. The Doctor's character comprehends the whole extent of a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magiſterial air, breaks in upon converſation, and drives down all before him: Every thing he ſays is backed with quotations out of Galen, Hippocrates, Plato, Virgil, or any other author that riſes uppermoſt, and all anſwers from his companions are looked upon as impertinencies or interruptions. Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and abſurdities: He is to miſtake one name for another, to forget his errands, to ſtumble over Queens, and to run his head againſt every poſt that ſtands in his way. This is all attended with ſomething ſo comical in the voice and geſtures, that a man, who is ſenſible of the folly of the part, can hardly forbear being pleaſed with it. Pantalone is generally an old cully, and Coviello a ſharper.

I have ſeen a tranſlation of the Cid acted at Bolonia, which would never have taken, had they not found a place in it for theſe buffoons. All four of them appear in maſks that are made like the old Roman perſonæ, as I ſhall have occaſion to obſerve in another place. The French and Italians have probably derived this cuſtom, of ſhewing ſome of their characters in maſks, from the Greek and Roman theatre. The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every ſcene, the figures of all the perſons that are concerned in it, with the particular diſguiſes in which they acted; I remember to have ſeen in the Villa Mattheio an antique ſtatue maſked, which was perhaps deſigned for Gnatho in the eunuch; for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the Vatican manuſcript. One would wonder indeed how ſo polite a people as the ancient Romans and Athenians ſhould not look on theſe borrowed faces as unnatural.

tural. They might do very well for a cyclops, or a ſatyr that can have no reſemblance in human features; but for a flatterer, a miſer, or the like characters, which abound in our own ſpecies, nothing is more ridiculous than to repreſent their looks by a painted vizard. In perſons of this nature the turns and motions of the face are often as agreeable as any part of the action. Could we ſuppoſe that a maſk repreſented ever ſo naturally the general humour of a character, it can never ſuit with the variety of paſſions that are incident to every ſingle perſon in the whole courſe of a play. The grimace may be proper on ſome occaſions, but is too ſteady to agree with all. The rabble indeed are generally pleaſed at the firſt entry of a diſguiſe; but the jeſt grows cold even with them too when it comes on the ſtage in a ſecond ſcene.

Since I am on this ſubject, I cannot forbear mentioning a cuſtom at Venice, which they tell me is particular to the common people of this country, of ſinging ſtanzas out of Taſſo. They are ſet to a pretty ſolemn tune, and when one begins in any part of the Poet, it is odds but he will be anſwered by ſome body elſe that overhears him: So that ſometimes you have ten or a dozen in the neighbourhood of one another, taking verſe after verſe, and running on with the poem as far as their memories will carry them.

On Holy Thurſday, among the ſeveral ſhows that are yearly exhibited, I ſaw one that is odd enough, and particular to the Venetians. There is a ſet of artiſans, who, by the help of ſeveral poles, which they lay acroſs each others ſhoulders, build themſelves up into a kind of pyramid; ſo that you ſee a pile of men in the air of four or five rows riſing one above another. The weight is ſo equally diſtri-

buted, that every man is very well able to bear his part of it, the ſtories, if I may ſo call them, growing leſs and leſs as they advance higher and higher. A little boy repreſents the point of the pyramid, who, after a ſhort ſpace, leaps off with a great deal of dexterity, into the arms of one that catches him at the bottom. In the ſame manner the whole building falls to pieces. I have been the more particular on this, becauſe it explains the following verſes of Claudian, which ſhow that the Venetians are not the inventors of this trick.

Vel qui more avium ſeſe jaculantur in auras,
Corporaque ædificant, celeri creſcentia nexu,
Quorum compoſitam puer augmentatus in arcem
Emicat, et vinctus plantæ, vel cruribus hærens.
Pendula librato figit veſtigia ſaltu.

Claud. de Pr. & Olyb. Conf.

Men, pil'd on men, with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabric to the ſkies;
A ſprightly youth above the topmoſt row
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the ſhow.

Though we meet with the Veneti in the old Poets the city of Venice is too modern to find a place among them. Sannazarius's epigram is too well known to be inſerted. The ſame Poet has celebrated this city in two other places of his poems.

——— Quis Venetæ miracula proferat urbis,
Una inſtar magni quæ ſimul orbis habet?
Salva Italum Regina, altæ pulcherrima Romæ
Æmula, quæ terris, quæ dominaris aquis!
Tu tibi vel Reges cives facis, O Decus, O Lux,
Auſoniæ, per quam libera turba ſumus,

Per

Per quam Barbaries nobis non imperat, et Sol
Exoriens noſtro clarius orbe nitet! Lib. iii. Eleg. 1.

Venetia ſtands with endleſs beauties crown'd,
And as a world within herſelf is found.
Hail Queen of Italy! for years to come
The mighty rival of immortal Rome!
Nations and ſeas are in thy ſtates enroll'd,
And Kings among thy citizens are told.
Auſonia's brighteſt ornament! by thee
She ſits a ſov'reign unenſlav'd and free;
By thee the rude barbarian chas'd away,
The riſing ſun chears with a purer ray
Our weſtern world, and doubly gilds the day.

Nec Tu ſemper eris, quæ ſeptem amplecteris arces,
Nec Tu, quæ mediis æmula ſurgis aquis.
Lib. ii. Eleg. 1.

Thou too ſhalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whoſe circling walls the ſev'n fam'd hills incloſe;
And thou, whoſe rival tow'rs invade the ſkies,
And, from amidſt the waves, with equal glory riſe

FER-

FERRARA,

RAVENNA,

RIMINI,

AT Venice I took a bark for Ferrara, and in my way thither ſaw ſeveral mouths of the Po, by which it empties itſelf into the Adriatic.

——Quo non alius per pinguia culta
In mare purpureum violentior influit amnis.
Virg. Georg. iv. v. 372.

which is true, if underſtood only of the rivers of Italy.

Lucan's deſcription of the Po would have been very beautiful, had he known when to have given over.

Quoque magis nullum tellus ſe ſolvit in amnem
Eridanus, fractaſque evolvit in æquora ſylvas,
Heſperiamque exhaurit aquis: hunc fabula primum
Populea fluvium ripas umbraſſe corona:
Cumque diem pronum tranſverſo limite ducens
Succendit Phaeton flagrantibus æthera loris;

Gurgitibu

Gurgitibus raptis, penitus tellure peruſta,
Hunc habuiſſe pares Phœbeis ignibus undas.
Lib. ii. v. 408.

The Po, that, ruſhing with uncommon force,
O'erſets whole woods in its tumultuous courſe,
And, riſing from Heſperia's watry veins,
Th' exhauſted land of all its moiſture drains.
The Po, as ſings the fable, firſt convey'd
Its wand'ring current through a poplar ſhade:
For when young Phaëton miſtook his way,
Loſt and confounded in the blaze of day,
This river, with ſurviving ſtreams ſupply'd,
When all the reſt of the whole earth were dry'd,
And nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that ſet the world on fire.

The Poet's reflections follow.

Nec minor hic Nilo, ſi non per plana jacentis
Ægypti Libycas Nilus ſtagnaret arenas.
Non minor hic Iſtro, niſi quod dum permeat orbem
Iſter, caſuros in quælibes æquora fontes
Accipit & Scythicas exit non ſolus in undas.
Ib. v. 416.

Nor would the Nile more watry ſtores contain,
But that he ſtagnates on his Lybian plain:
Nor would the Danube run with greater force,
But that he gathers in his tedious courſe
Ten thouſand ſtreams, and, ſwelling as he flows,
In Scythian ſeas the glut of rivers throws.

That is, ſays Scaliger, the Eridanus would be bigger than the Nile and Danube, if the Nile and Danube were not bigger than the Eridanus. What makes

makes the Poet's remark the more improper, the very reaſon why the Danube is greater than the Po, as he aſſigns it, is that which really makes the Po as great as it is; for before its fall into the gulf, it receives into its channel the moſt conſiderable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the reſt of Lombardy.

From Venice to Ancona the tide comes in very ſenſibly at its ſtated periods, but riſes more or leſs in proportion as it advances nearer the head of the gulf. Lucan has run out of his way to deſcribe the Phænomenon, which is indeed very extraordinary to thoſe who lie out of the neighbourhood of the great ocean, and, according to his uſual cuſtom, lets his poem ſtand ſtill that he may give way to his own reflections.

Quaque jacet littus dubium, quod terra fretumque
Vendicat alternis vicibus, cum funditor ingens
Oceanus vel cum refugis ſe fluctibus aufert.
Ventus ab extremo pelagus ſic axe volutet
Deſtituatque ferens: an ſidere mota ſecundo
Tethyos unda vagæ Lunaribus æſtuet horis:
Flammiger an Titan, ut alentes hauriat undas
Erigat Oceanum, fluctuſque ad ſidera tollat;
Quærite quos agitat mundi labor: at mihi ſemper
Tu quæcunque moves tam crebros cauſa meatus,
Ut ſuperi voluere, lates.——————

Lib. i. v. 409.

Waſh'd with ſucceſſive ſeas, the doubtful ſtrand
By turns is ocean, and by turns is land:
Whether the winds in diſtant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters to and fro;
Or waining moons their ſettled periods keep
To ſwell the billows, and ferment the deep;

Or

Or the tir'd ſun, his vigour to ſupply,
Raiſes the floating mountains to the ſky,
And ſlakes his thirſt within the mighty tide,
Do you who ſtudy nature's works decide:
Whilſt I the dark myſterious cauſe admire,
Nor, into what the gods conceal, preſumptuouſly inquire.

At Ferrara I met nothing extraordinary. The town is very large, but extremely thin of people. It has a citadel, and ſomething like a fortification running round it, but ſo large that it requires more ſoldiers to defend it, than the pope has in his whole dominions. The ſtreets are as beautiful as any I have ſeen, in their length breadth, and regularity. The Benedictines have the fineſt convent of the place. They ſhewed us in the church Ariſto's monument: His epitaph ſays he was, *Nobilitate Generis atque Animi clarus, in rebus publicis adminiſtrandis in regendis populis, in graviſſimis et ſummis Pontificio legationibus prudentia, conſilio, eloquentia præſtantiſſimus.* i. e. Noble both in birth and mind, and moſt conſpicuous for prudence, counſel, and eloquence, in adminiſtering the affairs of the public, and diſcharging the moſt important embaſſies from the Pope.

I came down a branch of the Po, as far as Alberto, within ten miles of Ravenna. All this ſpace lies miſerably uncultivated until you come near Ravenna, where the ſoil is made extremely fruitful, and ſhows what much of the reſt might be, were there hands enough to manage it to the beſt advantage. It is now on both ſides the road very marſhy, and generally overgrown with ruſhes which made me fancy it was once floated by the ſea, that lies within four miles of it. Nor could I in the leaſt doubt it when

I ſaw

I ſaw Ravenna, that is now almoſt at the ſame diſtance from the Adriatic, though it was formerly the moſt famous of all the Roman ports.

One may gueſs at its ancient ſituation from Martial's

Meliuſque Ranæ garriant Ravennates. Lib. iii. Epigr.

Ravenna's frogs in better muſic croak.

And the deſcription that Silius Italicus has given us of it.

Quaque gravi remo limoſis ſegnitur undis
Lenta paludoſæ perſcindunt ſtagna Ravennæ. Lib. viii.

Incumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy ſtrokes the thick unwieldy tide.

Accordingly the old geographers repreſent it as ſituated among marſhes and ſhallows. The place, which is ſhown for the haven, is on a level with the town, and has probably been ſtopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the ſea has thrown into it; for all the ſoil on that ſide of Ravenna has been left there inſenſibly by the ſea's diſcharging itſelf upon it for ſo many ages. The ground muſt have been formerly much lower, for otherwiſe the town would have lain under water. The remains of the Pharos that ſtand about three miles from the ſea, and two from the town, have their foundations covered with earth for ſome yards, as they told me, which notwithſtanding are upon a level with the fields that lie about them, though it is probable they took the advantage of a riſing ground to ſet it upon. It was a ſquare tower, of about twelve yards in breadth,

as

as appears by that part of it which yet remains entire; ſo that its height muſt have been very conſiderable to have preſerved a proportion. It is made in the form of the Venetian Campanello, and is probably the high tower mentioned by Pliny, Lib. 36. cap. 12.

On the ſide of the town, where the ſea is ſuppoſed to have laid formerly, there is now a little church called the Rotonda. At the entrance of it are two ſtones, the one with an inſcription in Gothic characters, that has nothing in it remarkable; the other is a ſquare piece of marble, that by the inſcription appears ancient, and by the ornaments about it ſhows itſelf to have been a little pagan monument of two perſons who were ſhipwrecked, perhaps in the place where now their monument ſtands. The firſt line and a half, that tells their names and families in proſe, is not legible; the reſt run thus:

——*Raniæ domus hos produxit alumnos,*
Libertatis opus contulit una dies.
Naufraga mors pariter rapuit quos junxerat ante,
Et duplices luctus mors periniqua dedit

Both with the ſame indulgent maſter bleſs'd,
On the ſame day their liberty poſſeſs'd:
A ſhipwreck ſlew whom it had join'd before,
And left their common friends their fun'rals to deplore.

There is a turn in the third verſe, that we loſe by not knowing the circumſtances of their ſtory. It was the *Naufraga mors* which deſtroyed them, as it had formerly united them; what this union

union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made free-men on the ſame day. If therefore we ſuppoſe they had been formerly ſhipwrecked with their maſter, and that he made them free at the time time, the Epigram is unriddled. Nor is this interpretation perhaps ſo forced as it may ſeem at firſt ſight, ſince it was the cuſtom of the maſters, a little before their death, to give their ſlaves their freedom, if they had deſerved it at their hands; and it is natural enough to ſuppoſe one, involved in a common ſhipwreck, would give ſuch of his ſlaves their liberty, as ſhould have the good luck to ſave themſelves. The chancel of this church is vaulted with a ſingle ſtone of four foot in thickneſs, and a hundred and fourteen in circumference. There ſtood, on the outſide of this little cupola, a great tomb of Porphyry, and the ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles; but in the war that Louis the twelfth made on Italy, the tomb was broken in pieces by a cannon ball. It was, perhaps, the ſame blow that made the flaw in the cupola, though the inhabitants ſay it was cracked by thunder, that deſtroyed a ſon of one of their Gothic Princes, who had taken ſhelter under it, as having been foretold what kind of death he was to die. I aſked an abbot, that was in the church, what was the name of this Gothic Prince, who, after a little recollection, anſwered me, that he could not tell preciſely, but that he thought it was one Julius Cæſar. There is a convent of Theatins, where they ſhow a little window in the church, through which the Holy Ghoſt is ſaid to have entered in the ſhape of a dove, and to have ſettled on one of the candidates for the biſhoprick. The dove is repreſented

ſented in the window, and in ſeveral places of the church, and is in great reputation all over Italy. I ſhould not indeed think it impoſſible for a pigeon to fly in accidentally through the roof, where they ſtill keep the hole open, and by its fluttering over ſuch a particular place, to give ſo ſuperſtitious an aſſembly an occaſion of favouring a competitor, eſpecially if he had many friends among the electors that would make a politic uſe of ſuch an accident: But they pretend the miracle has happened more than once. Among the pictures of ſeveral famous men of their order, there is one with this inſcription, *P. D. Thomas Gouldvellus Ep. Aſis Tridno conſilio contra Hæreticos, & in Anglia contra Eliſabeth. Fidei Confeſſor conſpicuus.* The ſtatue of Alexander the ſeventh ſtands in the large ſquare of the town; it is caſt in braſs, and has the poſture that is always given the figure of a Pope; an arm extended, and bleſſing the people. In another ſquare on a high pillar is ſet the ſtatue of the bleſſed Virgin, arrayed like a Queen, with a ſcepter in her hand, and a crown upon her head, for having delivered the town from a raging peſtilence. The cuſtom of crowning the Holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often ſees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or perhaps a circle of ſtars glued to the canvas over the head of the figure, which ſometimes ſpoils a good picture. In the convent of Benedictines, I ſaw three huge cheſts of marble, with no inſcription on them that I could find, though they are ſaid to contain the aſhes of Valentinian, Honorius, and his ſiſter Placidia. From Ravenna I came to Rimini, having paſſed the Rubicon by the way. This river is not ſo very contemptible as it

is

is generally repreſented, and was much increaſed by the melting of the ſnows when Cæſar paſſed it, according to Lucan.

Fonte cadit modico parviſque impellitur undis
Puniceus Rubicon, cum fervida canduit æſtas ;
Perque imas ſerpit valles, & Gallica certus
Limes ab Auſoniis diſterminat arva colonis :
Tunc vires præbebat hyems, atque auxerat undas
Tertia jam gravido pluvialis Cynthia cornu,
Et madidis Euri reſolutæ flatibus Alpes. Lib. i. v. 213.

While ſummer laſts, the ſtreams of Rubicon
From their ſpent ſource in a ſmall current run ;
Hid in the winding vales they gently glide,
And Italy from neighb'ring Gaul divide ;
But now, with winter ſtorms increas'd, they roſe,
By watry moons produc'd, and Alpine ſnows,
That melting on the hoary mountains lay,
And in warm eaſtern winds diſſolv'd away.

This river is now called Piſatello.

Rimini has nothing modern to boaſt of. Its antiquities are as follow : A marble bridge of five arches, built by Auguſtus and Tiberius, for the inſcription is ſtill legible, though not rightly tranſcribed by Gruter. A triumphal arch raiſed by Auguſtus, which makes a noble gate to the town, though part of it is ruined. The ruins of an amphitheatre. The Suggeſtum, on which it is ſaid that Julius Cæſar harangued his army after having paſſed the Rubicon. I muſt confeſs I can by no means look on this laſt as authentic : It is built of an hewn ſtone, like the pedeſtal of a pillar, but ſomething higher than ordinary, and is but juſt broad enough for

for one man to ſtand upon it. On the contrary, the ancient Suggeſtums, as I have often obſerved on medals, as well as on Conſtantine's arch, were made of wood like a little kind of ſtage; for the heads of the nails are ſometimes repreſented, that are ſuppoſed to have faſtened the boards together. We often ſee on them the Emperor, and two or three general officers, ſometimes ſitting, and ſometimes ſtanding, as they made ſpeeches, or diſtributed a congiary to the ſoldiers or people. They were probably always in readineſs, and carried among the baggage of the army, whereas this at Rimini muſt have been built on the place, and required ſome time before it could be finiſhed.

If the obſervation I have here made is juſt, it may ſerve as a confirmation of the learned Fabretti's conjecture on Trajan's pillar; who ſuppoſes, I think, with a great deal of reaſon, that the camps, intrenchments, and other works of the

the ſame nature, which are cut out as if they had been made of brick or hewn ſtone, were in reality only of earth, turf, or the like materials; for there are on the pillar ſome of theſe Suggeſtums, which are figured like thoſe on medals, with only this difference, that they ſeem built with brick or free-ſtone. At twelve miles diſtance from Rimini ſtands the little republic of St. Marino, which I could not forbear viſiting, though it lies out of the common tour of travellers, and has exceſſively bad ways to it. I ſhall here give a particular account of it, becauſe I know of no body elſe that has done it. One may, at leaſt, have the pleaſure of ſeeing in it ſomething more ſingular than can be found in great governments, and from it an idea of Venice in its firſt beginnings, when it had only a few heaps of earth for its dominions, or of Rome it ſelf, when it had as yet covered but one of its ſeven hills.

THE REPUBLIC OF St. MARINO.

THE town and republic of St. Marino ſtands on the top of a very high and craggy mountain. It is generally hid among the clouds, and lay under ſnow when I ſaw it, though it was clear and warm weather in all the country about it. There is not a ſpring or fountain, that I could hear of in the whole dominions, but they are always well provided with huge ciſterns and reſervoirs of rain and ſnow-water. The wine that grows on the ſide of the mountain is extraordinary good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold ſide of the Appennines. This puts me in mind of their cellars, which have moſt of them a natural advantage that renders them extremely cool in the hotteſt ſeaſons; for they have generally in the ſides of them deep holes that run into the hollows of the hill, from whence there conſtantly iſſues a breathing kind of vapour, ſo very chilling in the ſummer-time, that a man can ſcarce ſuffer his hand in the wind of it.

This

This mountain, and a few neighbouring hillocks that lie ſcattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of theſe dominions. They have, what they call, three caſtles, three convents, and five churches, and reckon about five thouſand ſouls in their community. The inhabitants, as well as the hiſtorians, who mention this little republic, give the following account of its original. St. Marino was its founder, a Dalmatian by birth, and by trade a maſon. He was employed above thirteen hundred years ago in the reparation of Rimini, and, after he had finiſhed his work, retired to this ſolitary mountain, as finding it very proper for the life of a hermit which he led in the greateſt rigours and auſterities of religion. He had not been long here before he wrought a reputed miracle, which, joined with his extraordinary ſanctity, gained him ſo great an eſteem, that the Princeſs of the country made him a preſent of the mountain to diſpoſe of it at his own diſcretion. His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave riſe to the republic which calls itſelf after his name. So that the commonwealth of Marino may boaſt at leaſt of a nobler original than that of Rome, the one having been at firſt an Aſylum for robbers and murderers, and the other a reſort of perſons eminent for their piety and devotion. The beſt of their churches is dedicated to the ſaint, and holds his aſhes. His ſtatue ſtands over the high altar with the figure of a mountain in its hands, crowned with three caſtles, which is likewiſe the arms of the commonwealth. They attribute to his protection the long duration of their ſtate, and look on him as the greateſt ſaint next the bleſſed Virgin. I ſaw in their ſtatute-book a law againſt ſuch as ſpeak diſreſpectfully of him, who are to be puniſhed in the ſame manner as thoſe who are convicted of blaſphemy.

This petty republic has now laſted thirteen hundred years, while all the other ſtates of Italy have ſeveral times changed their maſters and forms of government. Their whole hiſtory is compriſed in two purchaſes, which they made of a neighbouring Prince, and in a war in which they aſſiſted the Pope againſt a Lord of Rimini. In the year 1100 they bought a caſtle in the neighbourhood as they did another in the year 1170. The papers of the conditions are preſerved in their archieves, where it is very remarkable that the name of the agent for the commonwealth, of the ſeller, of the notary, and the witneſſes, are the ſame in both the inſtruments, though drawn up at ſeventy years diſtance from each other. Nor can it be any miſtake in the date, becauſe the Popes and Emperors names, with the year of their reſpective reigns are both punctually ſet down. About two hundred and ninety years after this, they aſſiſted Pope Pius the ſecond againſt one of the Malſtatea's, who was then Lord of Rimini; and when they had helped to conquer him, received from the Pope, as a reward for their aſſiſtance, four little caſtles. This they repreſent as the flouriſhing time of the commonwealth, when their dominions reached half way up a neighbouring hill; but at preſent they are reduced to their old extent. They would probably ſell their liberty as dear as they could to any that attacked them; for there is but one road by which to climb up to them, and they have a very ſevere law againſt any of their own body that enters the town by another path, leſt any new one ſhould be worn on the ſides of their mountain. All that are capable of bearing arms are exerciſed, and ready at a moment's call.

The ſovereign power of the republic was lodged originally in what they call the Arengo, a great council

council in which every houſe had its repreſentative. But becauſe they found too much confuſion in ſuch a multitude of ſtateſmen, they devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council of ſixty. The Arengo however is ſtill called together in caſes of extraordinary importance; and if, after due ſummons, any member abſents himſelf, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny Engliſh, which the ſtatute ſays he ſhall pay, *Sine aliqua diminutione aut gratia. i. e.* Without any abatement or favour. In the ordinary courſe of government, the council of ſixty (which, notwithſtanding the name, conſiſts but of forty perſons) has in its hands the adminiſtration of affairs, and is made up half out of the noble families, and half out of the Plebeian. They decide all by balloting, are not admitted until five and twenty years old, and chooſe the officers of the commonwealth.

Thus far they agree with the great council of Venice; but their power is much more extended; for no ſentence can ſtand that is not confirmed by two thirds of this council. Beſides, that no ſon can be admitted into it during the life of his father, nor two be in it of the ſame family, nor any enter but by election. The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two Capitaneos, who have ſuch a power as the old Roman conſuls had, but are choſen every ſix months. I talked with ſome that had been Capitaneos ſix or ſeven times, though the office is never to be continued to the ſame perſons twice ſucceſſively. The third officer is the commiſſary, who judges in all civil and criminal matters. But becauſe the many alliances, friendſhips, and intermarriages, as well as the perſonals feuds and animoſities that happen among ſo ſmall a people, might obſtruct the courſe of juſtice, if one of their own

number had the diſtribution of it, they have a ways a foreigner for this employ, whom they chooſe for three years, and maintain out of the public ſtock. He muſt be a doctor of law, and a man of known integrity. He is joined in commiſſion with the Capitaneos, and acts ſomething like the recorder of London under the lord mayor. The commonwealth of Genoa was forced to make uſe of a foreign judge for many years, whilſt their republic was torn into the diviſions of Guelphs and Gibelines. The fourth man in the ſtate is the phyſician, who muſt likewiſe be a ſtranger, and is maintained by a public ſalary. He is obliged to keep a horſe, to viſit the ſick, and to inſpect all drugs that are imported. He muſt be at leaſt thirty five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty; that his raſhneſs or ignorance may not unpeople the commonwealth. And that they may not ſuffer long under any bad choice, he is elected only for three years. The preſent phyſician is a very underſtanding man, and well read in our countrymen, Harvey Willis, Sydenham, &c. He has been continued for ſometime among them, and they ſay the commonwealth thrives under his hands. Another Perſon, who makes no ordinary figure in the republic, is the ſchool-maſter. I ſcarce met with any in the place that had not ſome tincture of learning. I had the peruſal of a latin book in Folio, intitled, *Statuta Illuſtriſſimæ Reipublicæ Sancti Marini*, printed at Rimini by order of the commonwealth. The chapter on the public miniſters ſays, that when an ambaſſador is diſpatched from the republic to any foreign ſtate, he ſhall be allowed, out of the treaſury, to the value of a ſhilling a day. The people are eſteemed very honeſt and rigorous in the execution of juſtice, and ſeem to live more happy and contented among

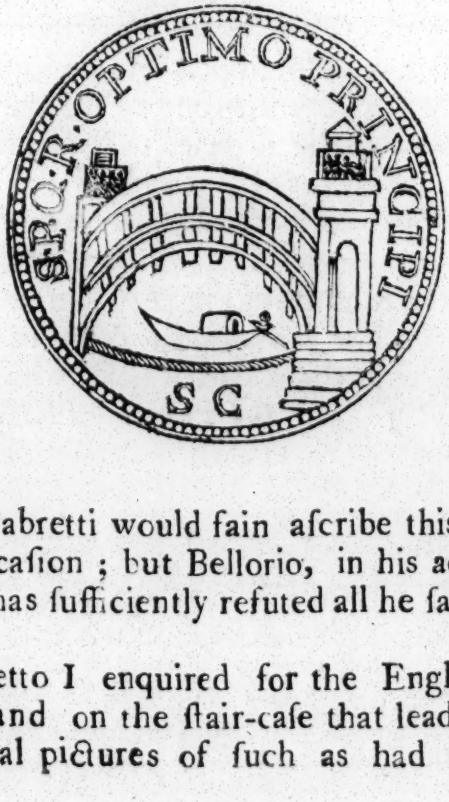
among their rocks and ſnows, than others of the Italians do in the pleaſanteſt valleys of the world. Nothing indeed can be a greater inſtance of the natural love that mankind has for liberty, and of their averſion to arbitrary government, than ſuch a ſavage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the ſame country, almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants.

PESARO, FANO, SENIGALLIA, ANCONA, LORETTO, &c.

To ROME.

FROM Rimini to Loretto the towns of note are Peſaro, Fano, Senigallia, and Ancona. Fano received its name from the fane or temple of fortune that ſtood in it. One may ſtill ſee the triumphal arch erected there to Auguſtus: It is indeed very much defaced by time; but the plan of it, as it ſtood intire with all its inſcriptions, is neatly cut upon the wall of a neighbouring building. In each of theſe towns is a beautiful marble fountain, where the water runs continually through ſeveral little ſpouts, which looks very refreſhing in theſe hot countries, and gives a great coolneſs to the air about them. That of Peſaro is handſomely deſigned. Ancona is much the moſt conſiderable of theſe towns. It ſtands on a promontory, and looks more beautiful at a diſtance than when you are in it. The port was made by Trajan, for which he has a triumphal arch erected to him by the ſea-ſide. The marble of this arch looks very white and freſh, as being expoſed to the winds and ſalt ſea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preſerves itſelf from that

that mouldy colour, which others of the same materials have contracted. Though the Italians and voyage-writers call these of Rimini, Fano, and Ancona, triumphal arches, there was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such honorary arches erected to Emperors, and those that were raised to them on account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. This at Ancona was an instance of gratitude to Trajan for the port he had made there, as the two others I have mentioned were probably for some reason of the same nature. One may, however, observe the wisdom of the ancient Romans, who, to encourage their Emperors in their inclination of doing good to their country, gave the same honours to the great actions of peace which turned to the advantage of the public, as to those of war. This is very remarkable in the medals that were stamped on the same occasions. I remember to have seen one of Galba's with a triumphal arch on the reverse, that was made by the senate's order for his having remitted a tax. *R. XXXX. REMISSA. S. C.* The medal, which was made for Trajan, in remembrance of his beneficence to Ancona, is very common. The reverse has on it a port with a chain running across it, and betwixt them both a boat, with this inscription, *S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S. C*



I know, Fabretti would fain aſcribe this medal to another occaſion; but Bellorio, in his additions to Angeloni, has ſufficiently refuted all he ſays on that ſubject.

At Loretto I enquired for the Engliſh jeſuits lodgings, and on the ſtair-caſe that leads to them I ſaw ſeveral pictures of ſuch as had been executed

cuted in England, as the two Garnets, Old-Corn, and others to the number of thirty. Whatever were their crimes, the inſcription ſays they ſuffered for their religion, and ſome of them are repreſented lying under ſuch tortures as are not in uſe among us. The martyrs of 1679 are ſet by themſelves, with a knife ſtuck in the boſom of each figure, to ſignify that they were quartered.

The riches in the holy houſe and treaſury are ſurpriſinglygreat, and as much ſurpaſſed my expectation as other ſights have generally fallen ſhort of it. Silver can ſcarce find an admiſſion, and gold itſelf looks but poorlyamong ſuch an incredible number of precious ſtones. There will be, in a few ages more, the jewels of the greateſt value in Europe, if the devotion of its Princes continues in its preſent fervour. The laſt offering was made by the Queen Dowager of Poland, and coſt her 18000 crowns. Some have wondered that the Turk never attacks this treaſury, ſince it lies ſo near the ſeaſhore, and is ſo weakly guarded. But beſides that he has attempted it formerly with no ſucceſs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye over his motions at preſent, and would never ſuffer him to enter the Adriatic. It would indeed be an eaſy thing for a chriſtian Prince to ſurpriſe it, who has ſhips ſtill paſſing to and fro without ſuſpicion, eſpecially if he had a party in the town, diſguiſed like pilgrims to ſecure a gate for him ; for there have been ſometimes to the number of 100000 in a day's time, as it is generally reported. But it is probable the veneration for the holy houſe, and the horror of an action that would be reſented by all the catholic Princes of Europe, will be as great a ſecurity to the place as the ſtrongeſt fortification. It is indeed an amazing thing to ſee ſuch a prodigious quan-

tity of riches lie dead, and untouched in the midst of so much poverty and misery as reign on all sides of them. There is no question, however, but the Pope would make use of these treasures in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy see; as an unfortunate war with the Turk, or a powerful league among the protestants. For I cannot but look on these vast heaps of wealth, that are amassed together in so many religious places of Italy as the hidden reserves and magazines of the church, that she would open on any pressing occasion for her last defence and preservation. If these riches were all turned into current coin, and employed in commerce, they would make Italy the most flourishing country in Europe. The case of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by the great masters of Italy that flourished about an hundred years ago. The statues of the Sibyls are very finely wrought each of them in a different air and posture, as are likewise those of the prophets underneath them. The roof of the treasury is painted with the same kind of device. There stands at the upper end of it a large crucifix very much esteemed, the figure of our Saviour, represents him in his last agonies of death, and amidst all the ghastliness of the visage has something in it very amiable. The gates of the church are said to be of Corinthian brass, with many scripture stories rising on them in Basso Relievo. The Pope's statue, and the fountain by it, would make a noble show in a place less beautified with so many other productions of art. The spicery, the cella and its furniture, the great revenues of the convent, with the story of the holy house, are too well known to be here insisted upon.

Whoever were the first inventors of this imposture they seem to have taken the hint of it from the veneration

neration that the old Romans paid to the cottage of Romulus, which ſtood on mount Capitol, and was repaired from time to time as it fell to decay. Virgil has given a pretty image of this little thatch'd palace, that repreſents it ſtanding in Manlius's time, 327 years after the death of Romulus.

In ſummo cuſtos Tarpeiæ Manlius arcis
Stabat pro templo, & Capitolia celſa tenebat:
Romuleoque recens horrebat Regia culmo.
Æn. Lib. viii. v. 652.

High on a rock heroic Manlius ſtood
To guard the temple, and the temple's god:
Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace thatch'd with ſtraw. Dryden.

From Loretto, in my way to Rome, I paſſed thro' Recanati, Macerata, Tolentino, and Poligni. In the laſt there is a convent of nuns called la Conteſſa, that has in the church an incomparable Madonna of Raphael. At Spoletto, the next town on the road, are ſome antiquities. The moſt remarkable is an aqueduct of a Gothick ſtructure, that conveys the water from mount St Francis to Spoletto, which is not to be equall'd for its height by any other in Europe. They reckon from the foundation of the loweſt arch to the top of it 230 yards. In my way hence to Terni I ſaw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by ſo many of the Poets for a particular quality in its waters of making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have ſtill the ſame opinion of it, as I found upon inquiry, and have a great many oxen of a whitiſh colour to confirm them in it. It is probable this breed was firſt ſettled in the country, and continuing ſtill the ſame ſpecies, has made the inhabitants impute it to a wrong cauſe; though

though they may as well fancy their hogs turn black for ſome reaſon of the ſame nature, becauſe there are none in Italy of any other breed. The river Clitumnus, and Mevania that ſtood on the banks of it, are famous for the herds of victims with which they furniſhed all Italy.

Qua formoſa ſuo Clitumnus flumina luco
Int egit, & niveos abluit unda boves.
Prop. Lib. ii. Eleg. 19. v. 25.

Shaded with trees, Clitumnus' waters glide,
And milk-white oxen drink its beauteous tide.

Hinc Albi, Clitumne, greges, & maxima Taurus
Victima, ſæpe tuo perfuſi flumine ſacro,
Romanos ad Templa Deum duxere triumphos.
Virg. Georg. ii. v. 146.

There flows Clitumnus thro' the flow'ry plain;
Whoſe waves, for triumphs after proſp'rous war,
The victim ox, and ſnowy ſheep prepare.

——— *Patulis Clitumnus in Arvis*
Candentes gelido perfundit flumine Tauros.
Sil. Ital. Lib. ii.

Its cooling ſtream Clitumnus pours along,
To waſh the ſnowy kine, that on its borders throng.

——— *Tauriferis ubi ſe Mevania campis*
Explicat ——— Luc. Lib. i. v. 468.

Where cattle graze in fair Mevania's fields.

———*Atque urbe latis*
Projecta in campis nebulas exhalta inertes,

Et

Et ſedet ingentem paſcens Mevania taurum,
Dona Jovi———— Id.

Here fair Mevania's pleaſant fields extend,
Whence riſing vapours ſluggiſhly aſcend;
Where, 'midſt the herd that in the meadows rove
Feeds the large bull, a ſacrifice to Jove.

——*Nec ſi vacuet Mevania valles,*
Aut præſtent niveos Clitumna novalia tauros,
Sufficiam———— Stat. Syl. iv. Lib. i.

Tho' fair Mevania ſhould exhauſt her field,
Or his white kine the ſwift Clitumnus yield,
Still I were poor————

Pinguior Hiſpulla traheretur taurus et ipſa
Mole piger, non finitima nutritus in herba,
Læta ſed oſtendens Clitumni paſcua ſanguis
Iret, et a grandi cervix ferienda Miniſtro.
Juv. Sat. xii. ver. 11.

A bull high-fed ſhould fall the ſacrifice,
One of Hiſpulla's huge prodigious ſize:
Not one of thoſe our neighb'ring paſtures feed,
But of Clitumnus' whiteſt ſacred breed;
The lively tincture of whoſe guſhing blood
Should clearly prove the richneſs of his Food:
A neck ſo ſtrong, ſo large, as would command
The ſpeeding blow of ſome uncommon hand.
Congreve.

I ſhall afterwards have occaſion to quote Claudian.

Terni is the next town in courſe, formerly called Interamna, for the ſame reaſon that a part of Aſia was named Meſopotamia. We enter at the gate of the

the three monuments, so called, because there stood near it a monument erected to Tacitus the historian, with two others to the Emperors Tacitus and Florianus, all of them natives of the place. These were a few years ago demolished by thunder, and the fragments of them are in the hands of some gentlemen of the town. Near the dome I was shown a square marble, inserted in the wall, with the following inscription.

Saluti perpetuæ Augustæ
Libertatique Publicæ Populi Romani
Genio municipi Anno post
Interamnam Conditam
D. CC. IV.
Ad Cneium Domitium
Ahenobarbum.
Coss. provicentiæ Ti Cæsaris
Augusti nati ad Æternitatem Romani nominis sublato
hoste pernicioſissimo P. R. Faustus Titius Liberalis
VI. *vir iterum P. S. F. C.* that is, *pecunia sua fieri curavit.*

This stone was probably set up on occasion of the fall of Sejanus. After the name of Ahenobarbus there is a little furrow in the marble but so smooth and well polished, that I should not have taken notice of it had not I seen Coss. at the end of it, by which it is plain there was once the name of another consul, which has been industriously razed out. Lucius Aruncius Camillus Scribonianus was consul, under the reign of * Tiberius, and was afterwards put to death for a conspiracy that he had formed against the Emperor Claudius; at

* Vid. Fast. Consul. Sicul.

which

which time it was ordered that his name and conſulate ſhould be effaced out of all public regiſters and inſcriptions. It is not therefore improbable, that it was this long name which filled up the gap I am now mentioning. There are near this monument the ruins of an ancient theatre, with ſome of the caves intire. I ſaw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollow'd, like a diſh, at one end; but it was not this end on which the ſacrifice was laid, as one may gueſs from the make of the feſtoon, that runs round the altar, and is inverted when the hollow ſtands uppermoſt. In the ſame yard, among the rubbiſh of the theatre, lie two pillars, the one of granate, and the other of a very beautiful marble. I went out of my way to ſee the famous Caſcade about three miles from Terni. It is formed by the fall of the river Velino, which Virgil mentions in the ſeventh Æneid——*Roſea rura Velini.*

The channel of this river lies very high, and is ſhaded on all ſides by a green foreſt, made up of ſeveral kinds of trees, that preſerve their verdure all the year. The neighbouring mountains are covered with them, and by reaſon of their height are more expoſed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts, which gives occaſion to Virgil's *roſea rura* (dewy countries). The river runs extremely rapid before its fall, and ruſhes down a precipice of a hundred yards high. It throws itſelf into the hollow of a rock, which has probably been worn by ſuch a conſtant fall of water. It is impoſſible to ſee the bottom on which it breaks, for the thickneſs of the miſt that riſes from it, which looks at a diſtance like clouds of ſmoke aſcending from ſome vaſt furnace, and diſtils in perpetual

perpetual rains on all the places that lie near it. I think there is ſomething more aſtoniſhing in this Caſcade, than in all the water-works of Verſailles, and could not but wonder when I firſt ſaw it, that I had never met with it in any of the old Poets, eſpecially in Claudian, who makes his Emperor Honorious go out of his way to ſee the river Nar, which runs juſt below it, and yet does not mention what would have been ſo great an embelliſhment to his poem. But at preſent I do not in the leaſt queſtion, notwithſtanding the opinion of ſome learned men to the contrary, that this is the gulf through which Virgil's Alecto ſhoots herſelf into hell: for the very place, the great reputation of it, the fall of waters, the woods that encompaſs it, with the ſmoke and noiſe that ariſe from it, are all pointed at in the deſcription. Perhaps he would not mention the name of the river, becauſe he has done it in the verſes that precede. We may add to this, that the Caſcade is not far off that part of Italy which has been called *Italiæ Meditullium.*

Eſt locus Italiæ medio, ſub montibus altis,
Nobilis, et fama multis memoratus in oris,
Amſancti valles; denſis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrinque latus nemoris, medioque fragoſus
Dat ſonitum ſaxis et torto vortice torrens
Hic ſpecus horrendum, & ſævi ſpiracula Ditis
Monſtrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Peſtiferas aperit fauces, queis condita Erinnys,
Inviſum Numen, terras cœlumque levabat.

Æn. vii. v. 563.

In midſt of Italy, well known to fame,
There lies a vale, Amſanctus is the name,

Below

Below the lofty mount: On either ſide
Thick foreſts the forbidden entrance hide:
Full in the center of the ſacred wood
An arm ariſeth of the Stygian flood:
Which falling from on high, with bellowing ſound
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around.
Here Pluto pants for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell.
To this infernal gate the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the lab'ring ſkies. Dryden.

It was indeed the moſt proper place in the world for a fury to make her *Exit*, after ſhe had filled a nation with diſtractions and alarms; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleaſed, when he ſees the angry goddeſs thus ſinking, as it were, in a tempeſt, and plunging herſelf into hell, amidſt ſuch a ſcene of horror and confuſion.

The river Velino, after having found its way out from among the rocks where it falls, runs into the Nera. The channel of this laſt river is white with rocks, and the ſurface of it for a long ſpace, covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs all along upon the fret, and is ſtill breaking againſt the ſtones that oppoſe its paſſage: So that for theſe reaſons, as well as for the mixture of ſulphur in its waters, it is very well deſcribed by Virgil, in that verſe which mentions theſe two rivers in their old Roman names.

Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
Contremuit nemus, et ſylvæ intonuere profundæ,
Audiit et longe Triviæ lacus, audiit amnis
Sulfurea Nar albus aqua, fonteſque Velini.

Æn. vii. v. 514.

The

The ſacred lake of Trivia from afar,
The Veline fountains, and ſulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful blaſt, the ſignal of the war.
Drden.

He makes the ſound of the fury's trumpet run up the Nera to the very ſources of Velino, which agrees extremely well with the ſituation of theſe rivers. When Virgil has marked any particular quality in a river, the other Poets ſeldom fail of copying after him.

———*Sulphureus Nar.* Auſon

———The ſulphureous Nar.

———*Narque albeſcentibus undis*
In Tibrim properans—— Sil. Ital. Lib. viii.
———*Et Nar vitiatus odoro*
Sulfure—— Claud. de Pr. & Olyb. Conſ.

——The hoary Nar
Corrupted with the ſtench of ſulphur flows,
And into Tiber's ſtreams th' infected current throws.

From this river our next town on the road receives the name of Narni. I ſaw hereabouts nothing remarkable except Auguſtus's bridge, that ſtands half a mile from the town, and is one of the ſtatelieſt ruins in Italy. It has no cement, and looks as firm as one intire ſtone. There is an arch of it unbroken, the broadeſt that I have ever ſeen, though by reaſon of its great height it does not appear ſo. The middle one was ſtill much broader. They join together to the mountains, and belonged, without doubt, to the bridge that Martial mentions,

tions, though Mr. Ray takes them to be the remains of an aqueduct.

Sed jam parce mihi, nec abutere Narnia Quinto:
Perpetuo liceat ſic tibi ponte frui!

Preſerve my better part, and ſpare my friend;
So, Narni, may thy bridge for ever ſtand.

From Narni I went to Otricoli, a very mean little village, that ſtands where the caſtle of Ocriculum did formerly. I turned about half a mile out of the road, to ſee the ruins of the old Ocriculum that lie near the banks of the Tiber. There are ſtill ſcattered pillars and pedeſtals, huge pieces of marble, half buried in the earth, fragments of towers, ſubterraneous vaults, bathing-places, and the like marks of its ancient magnificence.

In my way to Rome, ſeeing a high hill ſtanding by itſelf in the Campania, I did not queſtion but it had a Claſſic name, and upon enquiry found it to be mount Soracte. The Italians at preſent call it, becauſe its name begins with an S, St. Oreſte.

The fatigue of our croſſing the Appennines, and of our whole journey from Loretto to Rome, was very agreeably relieved by the variety of ſcenes we paſſed through. For not to mention the rude proſpect of rocks riſing one above another, of the deep gutters worn in the ſide of them by torrents of rain and ſnow-water, or the long channels of ſand winding about their bottoms, that are ſometimes filled with ſo many rivers; we ſaw, in ſix days travelling, the ſeveral ſeaſons of the year in their beauty and perfection. We were ſometimes ſhiver-

ing

ing on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after baſking in a warm valley, covered with violets, and almond-trees in bloſſom, the bees already ſwarming over them, though but in the month of February. Sometimes our road led us through groves of olives, or by gardens of oranges, or into ſeveral hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like ſo many natural green houſes; as being always ſhaded with a great variety of trees and ſhrubs that never loſe their verdure.

I ſhall ſay nothing of the *Via Flaminia*, which has been ſpoken of by moſt of the voyage-writers that have paſſed it, but ſhall ſet down Claudian's account of the journey that Honorius made from Ravenna to Rome, which lies moſt of it in the ſame road that I have been deſcribing.

———Antiquæ muros egreſſa Ravennæ
Signa movet,, jamque ora Padi portuſque relinquit
Flumineos, certis ubi legibus advena Nereus
Æſtuat, et pronas puppes nunc amne ſecundo,
Nunc redeunte vehit, nudataque littora fluctu
Deſerit, Oceani Lunaribus æmula damnis;
Lætior hinc Fano recipit Fortuna vetuſto
Deſpiciturque vagus prærupta valle Metaurus,
** Qua mons arte patens vivo ſe perforat Arcu,*
Admiſitque viam ſectæ per viſcera rupis.
Exuperans delubra Jovis, ſaxoque minantes
Appenninigenis cultas paſtoribus aras:
Quin et Clitumni ſacras victoribus undas,
Candida quæ Latiis præbent armenta triumphis,

* An highway made by Veſpaſian, like the *Grotto Obſcuro* near Naples.

Viſere

Viſere cura fuit. Nec te miracula Fontis *
Prætereunt: tacito paſſu quem ſi quis adiret,
Lentus erat; ſi voce gradum majore citaſſet,
Commiſtis fervebat aquis: cumque omnibus una
Sit natura vadis, ſimiles ut corporis umbras
Oſtendant, hæc ſola novam jactantia ſortem
Humanos properant imitari flumina mores.
Celſa dehinc patulum proſpectans Narnia compum
Regali calcatur equo, rarique coloris
Non procul amnis adeſt urbi, qui nominis auctor
Ilice ſub denſa ſylvis arctatus opacis
Inter utrumque jugum tortis anfractibus albet.
Inde ſalutato libatis Tibride Nymphis,
Excipiunt arcus, operoſaque ſemita, vaſtis
Molibus, & quicquid tantæ præmittitur urbi.

De ſexto Conſ. Hon.

They leave Ravenna, and the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And ſpreading round in one continu'd lake,
A ſpacious hoſpitable harbour make.
Hither the ſeas at ſtated times reſort,
And ſhove the loaden veſſels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.
So the pale moon the reſtleſs ocean guides,
Driv'n to and fro by ſuch ſubmiſſive tides
Fair Fortune next with looks ſerene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane enſhrin'd;
Then the high hills they croſs, and from below
In diſtant murmurs hear Metaurus flow,
'Till to Clitumno's ſacred ſtreams they come,
That ſend white victims to almighty Rome;

* The fountain not known.

When

When her triumphant ſons in war ſucceed,
And ſlaughter'd hecatombs around 'em bleed.
At Narni's lofty ſeats arriv'd, from far
They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods impetuouſly he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting ſurface hides.
And now the royal gueſt, all dangers paſs'd,
Old Tyber and his nymphs ſalutes at laſt;
The long laborious pavement here he treads,
That to proud Rome the admiring nation leads;
While ſtately vaults and tow'ring piles appear,
And ſhow the world's metroplis is near.

Silius Italicus, who has taken more pains on the geography of Italy than any other of the Latin Poets, has given a catalogue of moſt of the rivers that I ſaw in Umbria, or in the borders of it. He has avoided a fault (if it be really ſuch) which Macrobius has objected to Virgil, of paſſing from one place to another, without regarding their regular and natural ſituation, in which Homer's catalogues are obſerved to be much more methodical and exact than Virgil's.

——*Cavis venientes montibus Umbri,*
Hos Æſis Sapiſque lavant, rapidaſque ſonanti
Vortice contorquens undas per ſaxa Metaurus:
Et lavat ingentem perfundens flumine ſacro
Clitumnus taurum, Narque albeſcentibus undis
In Tibrim properans, Tiniæque inglorius humor,
Et Clanis, et Rubico, et Senonum de nomine Senon.
Sed pater ingenti medios illabitur amne
Albula, et immota perſtringit mœnia ripa,
His urbes, Arva et latis Mevania pratis,
Hiſpellam, et duro monti per ſaxa recumbens
Narnia, &c.—— Sil. Ital. Lib. viii.

The

The Umbri, that from hollow mountains came :
Theſe Æſis and the ſtream of Sapis laves ;
And ſwift Metaurus, that with rapid waves
O'er beds of ſtone its noiſy current pours :
Clitumnus, that preſents its ſacred ſtores,
To waſh the bull : the Nar's infected tide,
Whoſe ſulph'rous waters into Tiber glide ;
Tinia's ſmall ſtream, that runs inglorious on
The Clanis, Senon, and the Rubicon :
With larger waters, and ſuperior ſway,
Amidſt the reſt, the hoary Albula
Thro' fields and towns purſues his watry way.

Since I am got among the Poets, I ſhall end this chapter with two or three paſſages out of them, that I have omitted inſerting in their proper places.

Sit Ciſterna mihi quam Vinea malo Ravennæ,
Cum poſſim multo vendere pluris Aquam.
Mart. Lib. iii. Epigr. 56.

Lodg'd at Ravenna, (water ſells ſo dear)
A ciſtern to a vineyard I prefer.

Callidus impoſuit nuper mihi Caupo Ravennæ :
Cum peterem mixtum, vendidit ille merum.
Id. ib. Epigr. 57.

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid ;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The raſcal fobb'd me off with only wine.

Stat

Stas fucare colus, nec Sidone vilior Ancon,
Murice nec Tyrio—— Sil. Ital. Lib. viii.

The wool, when ſhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeſt Tyrian purple vie.

Fountain water is ſtill very ſcarce at Ravenna, and was probably much more ſo, when the ſea was within its neighbourhood.

FROM

FROM

ROME

TO

NAPLES.

UPON my arrival at Rome I took a view of St. Peter's, and the Rotunda, leaving the reſt until my return from Naples, when I ſhould have time and leiſure enough to conſider what I ſaw. St. Peter's ſeldom anſwers expectation at firſt entering it, but enlarges itſelf on all ſides inſenſibly, and mends upon the eye every moment. The proportions are ſo very well obſerved, that nothing appears to an advantage, or diſtinguiſhes itſelf above the reſt. It ſeems neither extremely high, nor long nor broad, becauſe it is all of them in a juſt equality. As on the contrary, in our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height, or run out in length; the lowneſs often opens it in breadth, or the defectiveneſs of ſome other particular makes any ſingle part appear in great perfection. Though every thing in this church is admirable, the moſt aſtoniſhing part of it is the cu-

pola. Upon my going to the top of it, I was ſurpriſed to find that the dome, which we ſee in the church, is not the ſame that one looks upon without doors, the laſt of them being a kind of caſe to the other, and the ſtairs lying betwixt them both, by which one aſcends into the ball. Had there been only the outward dome, it would not have ſhewn itſelf to an advantage to thoſe that are in the church; or had there only been the inward one, it would ſcarce have been ſeen by thoſe that are without; had they both been one ſolid dome of ſo great a thickneſs, the pillars would have been too weak to have ſupported it. After having ſurveyed this dome, I went to ſee the Rotunda, which is generally ſaid to have been the model of it. This church is at preſent ſo much changed from the ancient Pantheon, as Pliny has deſcribed it, that ſome have been inclined to think it is not the ſame temple; but the cavalier Fontana has abundantly ſatisfied the world in this particular, and ſhewn how the ancient figure, and ornaments of the Pantheon, have been changed into what they are at preſent This author, who is now eſteemed the beſt of the Roman architects, has lately written a treatiſe on Veſpaſian,s amphitheatre, which is not yet printed.

After having ſeen theſe two maſter-pieces of modern and ancient architecture, I have often conſidered with myſelf, whether the ordinary figure of the heathen, or that of the chriſtian temp'es be the moſt beautiful, and the moſt capable of magnificence, and cannot forbear thinking the croſs figure more proper for ſuch ſpacious buildings than the Rotund. I muſt confeſs the eye is much better filled at firſt entering the Rotund, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the

the temple at one view. But ſuch as are built in the form of a croſs give us a greater variety of noble proſpects. Nor is it eaſy to conceive a more glorious ſhow in architecture, that what a man meets with in St. Peter's, when he ſtands under the dome. If he looks upward, he is aſtoniſhed at the ſpacious hollow of the cupola, and has a vault on every ſide of him, that makes one of the beautifulleſt Viſtas that the eye can poſſibly paſs through. I know that ſuch as are profeſſed admirers of the ancients will find abundance of chimerical beauties the architects themſelves never thought of; as one of the moſt famous of the moderns in that art tells us, the hole in the roof of the Rotunda is ſo admirably contrived, that it makes thoſe who are in the temple look like angels, by diffuſing the light equally on all ſides of them.

In all the old highways that lead from Rome, one ſees ſeveral little ruins on each ſide of them, that were formerly ſo many ſepulchres; for the ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads.

Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.
Juv. Sat. i. v. ult.

——————Whoſe aſhes lay
Under the Latin and Flaminian way.

None but ſome few of a very extraordinary quality, having been interred within the walls of the city.

Our chriſtian epitaphs, that are to be ſeen only in churches, or churchyards, begin often with a *Siſte Viator*; *Viator precare ſalutem*, &c. probably in imitation of the old Roman inſcriptions, that generally addreſſed themſelves to the travellers;

as it was impoſſible for them to enter the city or to go out of it, without paſſing through one of theſe melancholy roads, which for a great length was nothing elſe but a ſtreet of funeral monuments.

In my way from Rome to Naples I found nothing ſo remarkable as the beauty of the country, and the extreme poverty of its inhabitants. It is indeed an amazing thing to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy, when one conſiders what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperors: And notwithſtanding the removal of the imperial ſeat, the irruptions of the barbarous nations, the civil wars of this country, with the hardſhips of its ſeveral governments, one can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled in compariſon of what it once was. We may reckon, by a very moderate computation, more inhabitants in the Campania of old Rome, than are now in all Italy. And if we could number up thoſe prodigious ſwarms that had ſettled themſelves in every part of this delightful country, I queſtion not but that they would amount to more than can be found at preſent, in any ſix parts of Europe of the ſame extent. This deſolation appears no where greater than in the pope's territories; and yet there are ſeveral reaſons would make a man expect to ſee theſe dominions the beſt regulated, and moſt flouriſhing of any other in Europe. Their prince is generally a man of learning and virtue, mature in years and experience, who has ſeldom any vanity or pleaſure to gratify at his people's expence, and is neither encumbered with wife, children, or miſtreſſes; not to mention the ſuppoſed ſanctity of his character, which obliges him in a more particular manner to conſult the good and happineſs of mankind.

kind. The direction of church and ſtate are lodged intirely in his own hands, ſo that government is naturally free from thoſe principles of faction and diviſion, which are mixed in the very compoſition of moſt others. His ſubjects are always ready to fall in with his deſigns, and are more at his diſpoſal than any others of the moſt abſolute government, as they have a greater veneration for his perſon, and not only court his favour but his bleſſing. His country is extremely fruitful, and has good havens both for the Adriatic and Mediterranean, which is an advantage peculiar to himſelf, and the Neapolitans, above the reſt of the Italians. There is ſtill a benefit the pope enjoys above all other ſovereigns, in drawing great ſums out of Spain, Germany, and other countries that belong to foreign princes, which one would fancy might be no ſmall eaſe to his own ſubjects. We may here add, that there is no place in Europe ſo much frequented by ſtrangers, whether they are ſuch as come out of curioſity, or ſuch who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on ſeveral occaſions, as are many of the cardinals and prelates, that bring conſiderable ſums into the pope's dominions. But notwithſtanding all theſe promiſing circumſtances, and the long peace that has reigned ſo many years in Italy, there is not a more miſerable people in Europe than the pope's ſubjects. His ſtate is thin of inhabitants, and a great part of his ſoil uncultivated. His ſubjects are wretchedly poor and idle, and have neither ſufficient manufactures nor traffic to employ them. Theſe ill effects may ariſe, in a great meaſure, out of the arbitrarineſs of the government; but I think they are chiefly to be aſcribed to the very genius of the Roman catholic religion, which here ſhews itſelf

in its perfection. It is not ſtrange to find a country half unpeopled, where ſo great a proportion of the inhabitants of both ſexes is tied under ſuch vows of chaſtity, and where at the ſame time an inquiſition forbids all recruits out of any other religion. Nor is it leſs eaſy to account for the great poverty and want that are to be met with in a country, which invites into it ſuch ſwarms of vagabonds, under the title of pilgrims, and ſhuts up in cloiſters ſuch an incredible multitude of young and luſty beggars who, inſtead of increaſing the common ſtock by their labour and induſtry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-ſubjects, and conſume the charity that ought to ſupport the ſickly, old and decrepid. The many hoſpitals that are every where erected, ſerve rather to encourage idleneſs in the people, than to ſet them at work; not to mention the great riches which lie uſeleſs in churches and religious houſes, with the multitude of feſtivals that muſt never be violated by trade or buſineſs. To ſpeak truly, they are here ſo wholly taken up with mens ſouls, that they neglect the good of their bodies; and when, to theſe natural evils in the government and religion, there ariſes among them an avaricious pope, who is for making a family, it is no wonder if the people ſink under ſuch a complication of diſtempers. Yet it is to this humour of nepotiſm that Rome owes its preſent ſplendor and magnificence; for it would have been impoſſible to have furniſhed out ſo many glorious palaces with ſuch a profuſion of pictures, ſtatues, and the like ornaments, had not the riches of the people at ſeveral times fallen into the hands of many different families, and of particular perſons; as we may obſerve, though the bulk of the Roman people was more rich and happy in the times of the com-

commonwealth, the city of Rome received all its beauties and embelliſhments under the emperors. It is probable the Campania of Rome, as well as other parts of the pope's territories, would be cultivated much better than it is, were there not ſuch an exorbitant tax on corn, which makes them plow up only ſuch ſpots of ground as turn to the moſt advantage: Whereas were the money to be raiſed on lands, with an exception to ſome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free for a certain term of years, every one would turn his ground to the beſt account, and in a little time perhaps bring more money into the pope's treaſury.

The greateſt pleaſure I took in my journey from Rome to Naples was in ſeeing the fields, towns, and rivers, that have been deſcribed by ſo many claſſic authors, and have been the ſcenes of ſo many great actions; for this whole road is extremely barren of curioſities. It is worth while to have an eye on Horace's voyage to Brundiſi, when one paſſes this way; for by comparing his ſeveral ſtages, and the road he took, with thoſe that are obſerved at preſent, we may have ſome idea of the changes that have been made in the face of this country ſince his time. If we may gueſs at the common travelling of perſons of quality, among the ancient Romans, from this poet's deſcription of his voyage, we may conclude they ſeldom went above fourteen miles a day over the Appian way, which was more uſed by the noble Romans than any other in Italy, as it led to Naples, Baïæ, and the moſt delightful parts of the nation. It is indeed very diſagreeable to be carried in haſte over this pavement.

Minus eſt gravis Appia tardis.

Hor. Sat. 5. l. i. v. 6.

For to quick trav'lers, 'tis a tedious road;
But if you walk but ſlow, 'tis pretty good. Creech.

Lucan has deſcribed the very road from Anxur to Rome, that Horace took from Rome to Anxur. It is not indeed the ordinary way at preſent, nor is it marked out by the ſame places in both Poets.

Jamque et præcipites ſuperaverat Anxuris arces,
Et qua Pontinas via dividit uda paludes;*
Qua ſublime nemus, ſcythicæ qua regna Dianæ;
Quaque iter eſt Latiis ad ſummam faſcibus Albam:
Excelſa de rupe procul jam conſpicit urbem.

Lib. iii. v. 84.

He now had conquer'd Anxur's ſteep aſcent,
And to Pontina's wat'ry marſhes went;
A long canal the muddy fen divides,
And with a clear unſully'd current glides;
Diana's woody realms he next invades,
And croſſing through the conſecrated ſhades,
Aſcends high Alba, whence with new delight
He ſees the city riſing to his ſight.

In my way to Naples I croſſed the two moſt conſiderable rivers of the Campania Felice, that were formerly called the Liris and Vulturnus, and are at preſent the Garigliano and Vulturno. The firſt of theſe rivers has been deſervedly celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleneſs of its courſe, as the other for its rapidity and noiſe.

* A canal, the marks of it ſtill ſeen.

—— *Rura*

——Rura quæ Liris quieta
Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.
Hor. Lib. i. Od. 31. v. 37.

Liris——qui fonte quieto
Diſſimulat curſum, et nullo mutabilis imbre
Perſtringit tacitas gemmanti gurgite ripas.
Sil. Ital. Lib. iv.

——Miſcentem flumina Lirim
Sulfureum, tacitiſque vadis ad littora lapſum
Accolit Arpinas—— Id. Lib. viii.

Where the ſmooth ſtreams of Liris ſtray
And ſteal inſenſibly away,
The warlike Arpine borders on the ſides
Of the ſlow Liris, that in ſilence glides,
And in its tainted ſtream the working ſulphur hides

Vulturnuſque rapax— Cl. de Pr. & Olyb. Conſ.
Vulturnuſque celer—— Luc. Lib. ii. 28.
——Fluctuque ſonorum
Vulturnum—— Sil. Ital. Lib. viii.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its courſe,
With rapid ſtreams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from afar in hollow murmurs ſounds.

The ruins of Anxur and old Capua mark out the pleaſant ſituation in which thoſe towns formerly ſtood. The firſt of them was planted on the mountain where we now ſee Terracina, and by reaſon of the breezes that came off the ſea, and the height of its ſituation, was one of the ſummer retirements of the antient Romans.

O nemus, O fontes! ſolidumque madentis arenæ
Littus, et æquoreis ſplendidus Anxur aquis!
Mar. Lib. x. Epigr. 51.

Ye warbling fountains, and ye ſhady trees,
Where Anxur feels the cool refreſhing breeze
Blown off the ſea, and all the dewy ſtrand
Lies cover'd with a ſmooth unſinking ſand.

Anxuris æquorei placidos, frontine, receſſus,
Et propius Baias littoreamque domum.
Et quod inhumanæ cancro fervente cicadæ
Non novere, nemus flumineoſque lacus,
Dum colui, &c.——— Id. ib. Epigr. 58

On the cool ſhore, near Baia's gentle ſeats,
I lay retir'd in Anxur's ſoft retreats;
Where ſilver lakes, with verdant ſhadows crown'd,
Diſperſe a grateful chilneſs all around;
The graſhopper avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midſt of ſummer ventures there.

Impoſitum Saxis late candentibus Anxur.
Hor. Lib. i. Sat. 5. v. 26.
Monte procelloſo murranum miſerat Anxur.
Sil. Ital. Lib. iv.
———*Scopuloſi verticis Anxur.* ibid.
Capuæ luxum viae apud. Sil. Ital. Lib. xi

Murranus came from Anxur's ſhow'ry height,
With ragged rocks, and ſtony quarries white;
Seated on hills——

I do not know whether it be worth while to take notice that the figures which are cut in the rock near Terracina, increaſe ſtill in a decimal proportion as they come nearer the bottom. If one of our voyage-writers, who paſſed this way more than once, had obſerved the ſituation of theſe figures, he would

would not have troubled himſelf with the diſſertation that he has made upon them. Silius Italicus has given us the names of ſeveral towns and rivers in the Campania Felice.

Jam vero quos opum, quos dives avorum
Et toto dabat ad bellum Campania tractu ;
Ductorum adventum vicinis ſedibus Oſci
Servabant ; ſinueſſa tepens, fluctuque ſonorum
Vulturnum quaſque evertere ſilentia, Amyclæ,
Fundique et regnata Lamo Cajeta, domuſque
Antiphate compreſſa freto, ſtagniſque paluſtre
Linternum, et quondam fatorum conſcia Cuma ;
Illic Nuceriæ, et Gaurus navalibus apta,
Prole Dicharchæa multo cum milite Graia ;
Illic Parthenope, et Pœno non pervia Nola,
Alliphe, et Clanio contentæ ſemper Acerræ,
Sarraſtes etiam populos totaſque videres
Sarni mitis opes : illic quos ſulphure pingues
Phlegræi legere ſinus, Miſenus et ardens
Ore gigantæo ſedes Ithaceſia, Bajæ,
Non Prochyte, non ardentem ſortita Typhœa
Inarime, non antqui ſaxoſa Telonis
Inſula, nec parvis aberat Calatia muris,
Surrentum, et pauper Julci Cerealis Avella ;
In primis Capua, heu rebus ſervare ſecundis
Inconſulta modum, et pravo pertura tumore. Lib. viii.

Now rich Campania ſends forth all her ſons,
And drains her populous cities for the war :
The Oſci, firſt, in arms their leaders wait :
Warm Sinueſſa comes ; Vulturnum too,
Whoſe walls are deafen'd by the ſounding main ;
And fair Amyclæ, to the foe betray'd
Thro' fatal ſilence : Fundi too was there ;
And Cajeta by antient Lamus ruled ;

Anti-

Antiphata, waſh'd by the rolling ſea;
And moiſt Linternum on its marſhy ſoil:
Cumæ, the Sybil's ancient ſeat was there;
Nuceriæ too, and woody Gaurus, came:
There was Parthenope, and Nola there,
Nola, impervious to the Punic arms;
Alliphe, and Acerræ ſtill o'erflow'd
By the ſwift Clanius: there you might behold
Sarraſte's manly ſons, and all the wealth
Of gentle Sarnus; thoſe whom Phlegra ſent
Streaming with ſulphur: Thither Baiæ came,
Built by Ulyſſes' friend; Miſenus too;
Nor Prochyte was abſent, nor the fam'd
Inarime, where huge Typhœus lies
Transfix'd with thunder; nor the ſtony iſle
Of Telon, nor Calatia's humble walls;
Surrentum, and Avella's barren ſoil:
But chiefly Capua, Capua, doom'd, alas!
By her own pride and inſolence to fall.

NAPLES.

MY firſt days at Naples were taken up with the ſight of proceſſions, which are always very magnificent in the holy-week. It would be tedious to give an account of the ſeveral repreſentations of our Saviour's death and reſurrection, of the figures of himſelf, the bleſſed virgin and the apoſtles, which were carried up and down on this occaſion, with the cruel penances that ſeveral inflict on themſelves, and the multitude of ceremonies that attend theſe ſolemnities. I ſaw, at the ſame time, a very ſplendid proceſſion for the acceſſion of the Duke of Anjou to the crown of Spain, in which the Vice-Roy bore his part at the left hand of Cardinal Cantelmi. To grace the parade, they expoſed, at the ſame time, the blood of St. Januarius, which liquify'd at the approach of the ſaint's head, though as they ſay, it was hard congealed before. I had twice an opportunity of ſeeing the operation of this pretended miracle, and muſt confeſs I think it ſo far from being a real miracle, that I look upon it as one of the moſt bungling tricks that I ever ſaw: Yet it is this that makes as great a noiſe as any in the Roman church, and that Monſieur Paſchal has hinted at among the reſt, in his marks of the true religion. The modern Neapolitans ſeem to have copied it out from one, which was ſhewn in a town of the

the kingdom of Naples, as long ago as in Horace's time.

——*Dehinc Gnatia lymphis*
Iratis extructa dedit, risusque jocosque,
Dum, flamma sine, thura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit: credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego.—— Lib. 1. Sat. 5. v. 97.

At Gnatia next arriv'd, we laugh'd to see
The superstitious crowd's simplicity,
That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a Fire th' unheated gums to fry;
Believe who will the solemn sham, not I.

One may see at least that the heathen priesthood had the same kind of secret among them, of which the Roman catholics are now masters.

I must confess, though I had lived above a year in a Roman catholic country, I was surprised to see many ceremonies and superstitions in Naples, that are not so much as thought of in France. But as it is certain there has been a kind of secret reformation made, though not publicly owned, in the Roman catholic church, since the spreading of the protestant religion, so we find the several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in proportion as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. For this reason the French are much more enlightened than the Spaniards or Italians, on occasion of their frequent controversies with the Huguenots; we find many of the Roman catholic gentlemen of our own country, who will not stick to laugh at the superstitions they sometimes meet with in other nations.

I shall

I ſhall not be particular in deſcribing the grandeur of the city of Naples, the beauty of its pavement, the regularity of its buildings, the magnificence of its churches and convents, the multitude of its inhabitants, or the delightfulneſs of its ſituation, which ſo many others have done with a great deal of leiſure and exactneſs. If a war ſhould break out the town has reaſon to apprehend the exacting of a large contribution, or a bombardment. It has but ſeven gallies, a mole, and two little caſtles, which are capable of hindering an enemy's approaches. Beſides that the ſea which lies near it is not ſubject to ſtorms, has no ſenſible flux and reflux, and is ſo deep that a veſſel of burden may come up to the very mole. The houſes are flat-roofed to walk upon, ſo that every bomb that fell on them would take effect.

Pictures, ſtatues, and pieces of antiquity are not ſo common at Naples as one might expect in ſo great and antient a city of Italy; for the Vice-Roys take care to ſend into Spain every thing that is valuable of this nature. Two of their fineſt modern ſtatues are thoſe of Apollo and Minerva, placed on each ſide of Sannazarius's tomb. On the face of this monument, which is all of marble, and very neatly wrought, is repreſented, in Bas Relief, Neptune among the ſatyrs, to ſhew that this poet was the inventor of piſcatory eclogues. I remember Hugo Grotius deſcribes himſelf, in one of his poems as the firſt that brought the muſes to the ſea-ſide; but he muſt be underſtood only of the poets of his own country. I here ſaw the temple that Sannazarius mentions in his invocation of the bleſſed virgin, at the beginning of his *De partu virginis*, which was all raiſed at his own expence.

—*Niveis*

———Niveis tibi ſi ſolemnia templis
Serta damus ; ſi manſuras tibi ponimus aras
Exciſo in ſcopulo, fluctus unde aurea canos
Deſpiciens celſo de culmine Mirgelline
Attollit, nautiſque procul venientibus offert ;
Tu vatem ignarumque viæ inſuetumque labori
Diva mone——— Lib. i.

Thou bright celeſtial goddeſs, if to thee
An acceptable temple I erect,
With faireſt flow'rs and freſheſt garlands deck'd,
On tow'ring rocks, whence Mergelline ſpies
The ruffled deep in ſtorms and tempeſts riſe :
Guide thou the pious poet, nor refuſe
Thine own propitious aid to his unpractis'd muſe.

There are ſeveral very delightful proſpects about Naples, eſpecially from ſome of the religious houſes; for one ſeldom finds in Italy a ſpot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a convent. The cupolas of this city, though there are many of them, do not appear to the beſt advantage when one ſurveys them at a diſtance, as being generally too high and narrow. The Marquis of Medina Sidonia, in his Vice-Royalty, made the ſhell of a houſe, which he had not time to finiſh, that commands a view of the whole bay, and would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. It ſtands ſo on the ſide of a mountain, that it would have had a garden to every ſtory, by the help of a bridge, which was to have been laid over each garden.

The bay of Naples is the moſt delightful one that I ever ſaw. It lies in almoſt a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. Three parts of it are ſheltered with a noble circuit of woods

woods and mountains. The high promontory of Surrentum divides it from the bay of Salernum. Between the utmoſt point of this promontory, and the iſle of Caprea, the ſea enters by a ſtrait of about three miles wide. This iſland ſtands as a vaſt mole, which ſeems to have been planted there on purpoſe to break the violence of the waves that run into the bay. It lies longways, almoſt in a parallel line to Naples. The exceſſive height of its rocks ſecures a great part of the bay from winds and waves, which enter again between the other end of this iſland and the promontory of Miſeno. The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers, probably from this its reſemblance to a round bowl half filled with liquor. Perhaps Virgil, who compoſed here a great part of his Æneids, took from hence the plan of that beautiful harbour, which he has made in his firſt book; for the Libyan port is but the Neapolitan bay in little.

Eſt in ſeceſſu longo locus: Inſula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque ſinus ſcindit ſeſe unda reductos:
Hinc atque hinc vaſtæ rupes geminique minantur
In cœlum ſcopuli, quorum ſub vertice late
Æquora tuta ſilent; tum Silvis ſcena coruſcis
Deſuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.
Æn. i. v. 163.

Within a long receſs there lies a bay;
An iſland ſhades it from the rolling ſea,
And forms a port ſecure for ſhips to ride:
Broke by the jutting land on either ſide,
In double ſtreams the briny waters glide
Between two rows of rocks. a Silvan ſcene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. Dryden.

Naples

Naples ſtands in the boſom of this bay, and has the pleaſanteſt ſituation in the world, though, by reaſon of its weſtern mountains, it wants an advantage Vitruvius would have to the front of his palace, of ſeeing the ſetting ſun.

One would wonder how the Spaniards, who have but very few forces in the kingdom of Naples, ſhould be able to keep a people from revolting, that has been famous for its mutinies and ſeditions in former ages. But they have ſo well contrived it, that, though the ſubjects are miſerably harraſſed and oppreſſed, the greateſt of their oppreſſors are thoſe of their own body. I ſhall not mention any thing of the clergy, who are ſufficiently reproached in moſt itineraries for the univerſal poverty that one meets with in this noble and plentiful kingdom. A great part of the people is in a ſtate of vaſſalage to the Barons, who are the harſheſt tyrants in the world to thoſe that are under them. The vaſſals indeed are allowed, and invited to bring in their complaints and appeals to the Vice-Roy, who, to foment diviſions, and gain the hearts of the populace, does not ſtick at impriſoning and chaſtiſing their maſters very ſeverely on occaſion. The ſubjects of the crown are notwithſtanding much more rich and happy than the vaſſals of the Barons. Inſomuch that when the King has been upon the point of ſelling a town to one of his Barons, the inhabitants have raiſed the ſum upon themſelves, and preſented it to the King, that they might keep out of ſo inſupportable a ſlavery. Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themſelves, has been by erecting ſeveral courts of juſtice, with a very ſmall penſion for ſuch as ſit at the head of them, ſo that they are tempted to take bribes, keep cauſes undecided,

decided, encourage law-ſuits, and do all they can to fleece the people, that they may have wherewithal to ſupport their own dignity. It is incredible how great a multitude of retainers to the law there are at Naples. It is commonly ſaid, that when Innocent the eleventh had deſired the Marquis of Carpio to furniſh him with thirty thouſand head of ſwine, the Marquis anſwered him, that for his ſwine he could not ſpare them, but if his holineſs had occaſion for thirty thouſand lawyers, he had them at his ſervice. Theſe gentlemen find a continual employ for the fiery temper of the Neapolitans, and hinder them from uniting in ſuch common friendſhips and alliances as might endanger the ſafety of the government. There are very few perſons of conſideration who have not a cauſe depending; for when a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing elſe to do, he gravely ſhuts himſelf up in his cloſet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to ſee if he can ſtart a law-ſuit, and plague any of his neighbours. So much is the genius of the people changed ſince Statius's time.

Nulla foro rabies, aut ſtrictæ jurgia legis;
Morum jura viris, ſolum et ſine faſcibus æquum.
Sylv. v. Lib. iii. v. 87.

By love of right and native juſtice led,
In the ſtraight paths of equity they tread;
Nor know the bar, nor fear the judge's frown,
Unpractis'd in the wranglings of the gown.

There is another circumſtance, which makes the Neapolitans, in a very particular manner, the oppreſſors of each other. The gabels of Naples

are

are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almoſt every thing that can be eaten, drank, or worn. There would have been one on fruit, had not Maſſianello's rebellion aboliſhed it, as it has probably put a ſtop to many others. What makes theſe impoſts more intolerable to the poorer ſort, they are laid on butchers meat, while at the ſame time the fowl and gibbier are tax free. Beſides all meat being taxed equally by the pound, it happens that the duty lies heavieſt on the coarſer ſorts, which are moſt likely to fall to the ſhare of the common people, ſo that beef perhaps pays a third, and veal a tenth of its price to the government, a pound of either ſort having the ſame tax fixed on it. Theſe gabels are moſt of them at preſent in the hands of private men; for as the King of Spain has had occaſion for money, he has borrowed it of the rich Neapolitans, on condition that they ſhould receive the intereſt out of ſuch or ſuch gabels until he could repay them the principal.

This he has repeated ſo often that at preſent there is ſcarce a ſingle gabel unmortgaged; ſo that there is no place in Europe which pays greater taxes, and at the ſame time no Prince who draws leſs advantage from them. In other countries the people have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the money they give ſpent in the neceſſities, defence, or ornament of their ſtate, or at leaſt, in the vanity or pleaſures of their Prince: but here moſt of it goes to the enriching of their fellow-ſubjects. If there was not ſo great a plenty of every thing in Naples the people could not bear it. The Spaniard however reaps this advantage from the preſent poſture of affairs, that the murmurs of the people are turned upon their own countrymen, and what is more conſiderable,

able, that almoſt all the perſons, of the greateſt wealth and power in Naples, are engaged by their own intereſts to pay theſe impoſitions chearfully, and to ſupport the government which has laid them on. For this reaſon, though the poorer ſort are for the Emperor, few of the perſons of conſequence can endure to think of a change in their preſent eſtabliſhment; though there is no queſtion but the King of Spain will reform moſt of theſe abuſes, by breaking or retrenching the power of the barons, by cancelling ſeveral unneceſſary employs, or by ranſoming or taking the gabels into his own hands. I have been told too there is a law of Charles the fifth, ſomething like our ſtatute of mortmain, which has laid dormant ever ſince his time, and will probably have new life put into it under the reign of an active prince. The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which I take to ariſe partly out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour ſo neceſſary to them, and partly out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and diſpoſes the people to ſuch an idle indolent humour. Whatever it proceeds from, we find they were formerly as famous for it as they are at preſent.

This was perhaps the reaſon that the ancients tell us one of the Sirens was buried in this city, which thence received the name of Parthenope.

———*Improbria Siren*
Deſidia——— Hor. Sat. iii. Lib. ii. v. 14.

Sloth, the deluding Siren of the mind.

——*Et*

———*Et in Otia natam*
Parthenopen——— Ovid. Met. Lib. xv. v. 11.

———*Otioſa Neapolis.* Hor. Epod. 5. v. 43.

Parthenope, for idle hours deſign'd,
To luxury and eaſe unbends the mind.

Parthenope non dives opum, non ſpreta vigoris:
Nam molles Urbi ritus, atque hoſpita Muſis
Otia, et exemptum curis gravioribus ævum.
Sirenum dedit una ſuum et memorabile nomen
Parthenope muris Acheloias, æquore cujus
Regnavere diu cantus, cum dulce per undas
Exitium miſeris caneret non proſpera Nautis.
Sil. Ital. Lib. xii.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor deſpicably poor;
The town in ſoft ſolemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites;
The people, free from cares, ſerene and gay,
Paſs all their mild untroubled hours away.
Parthenope the riſing city nam'd
A Siren, for her ſongs and beauty fam'd,
That oft had drown'd among the neighb'ring ſeas
The liſt'ning wretch, and made deſtruction pleaſe.

Has ego te ſedes (nam nec mihi barbara Thrace
Nec Libye natale ſolum) transferre laboro:
Quas et mollis hyems et frigida temperat æſtas,
Quas imbelle fretum torpentibus alluit undis:
Pax ſecura locis, et deſidia Otia vitæ.
Et nunquam turbata quies ſomnique peracti:
Nulla foro rabies, &c. Stat. Sylv. v. Lib. iii. v. 81.

Theſe

Theſe are the gentle ſeats that I propoſe,
For not cold Scythia's undiſſolving ſnows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian ſands thy huſband bore,
But mild Parthenope's delightful ſhore;
Where huſh'd in calms the bord'ring ocean laves
Her ſilent coaſt, and rolls in languid waves;
Refreſhing winds the ſummer's heat aſſuage;
And kindly warmth diſarms the winter's rage;
Remov'd from noiſe and the tumultuous war,
Soft ſleep and downy eaſe inhabit there,
And dreams unbroken with intruding care.

THE

THE ANTIQUITIES AND Natural Curioſities That lie near the CITY of NAPLES.

AT about eight miles diſtance from Naples lies a very noble Scene of antiquities. What they call Virgil's tomb is the firſt that one meets with on the way thither. It is certain this Poet was buried at Naples; but I think it is almoſt as certain, that his tomb ſtood on the other ſide of the town, which looks towards Veſuvio. By this tomb is the entry into the grotto of Pauſilypo. The common people of Naples believe it to have been wrought by magic, and that Virgil was the magician; who is in greater repute among the Neapolitans for having made the grotto than the Æneid.

If

If a man would form to himſelf a juſt idea of this place, he muſt fancy a vaſt rock undermined from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, near as long and as broad as the mall in St. James's park. This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a character of it. The entry at both ends is higher than the middle parts of it, and ſinks by degrees to fling in more light upon the reſt. Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light and freſh air.

There are no where about the mountain any vaſt heaps of ſtones, though it is certain the great quantities of them that are dug out of the rock could not eaſily conceal themſelves, had they not probably been conſumed in the moles and buildings of Naples. This confirmed me in a conjecture, which I made at the firſt ſight of the ſubterraneous paſſage, that it was not at firſt deſigned ſo much for a high-way as a quarry of ſtone, but that the inhabitants, finding a double advantage in it, hewed it into the form we now ſee. Perhaps the ſame deſign gave the original to the Sibyl's grotto, conſidering the prodigious multitude of palaces that ſtood in its neighbourhood.

I remember when I was at Chateaudun in France, I met with a very curious perſon, a member of one of the German univerſities. He had ſtay'd a day or two in the town longer than ordinary, to take the meaſures of ſeveral empty ſpaces that had been cut in the ſides of a neighbouring mountain. Some of them were ſupported with pillars formed out of the rock; ſome were made in the faſhion of galleries, and ſome not unlike amphitheatres. The

gentleman had made himſelf ſeveral ingenious hypotheſes concerning the uſe of theſe ſubterraneous apartments, and from thence collected the vaſt magnificence and luxury of the ancient Chateaudunois. But upon communicating his thoughts on this ſubject to one of the moſt learned of the place, he was not a little ſurpriſed to hear, that theſe ſtupendous works of art were only ſo many quarries of free-ſtone, that had been wrought into different figures, according as the veins of it directed the workmen.

About five miles from the grotto of Pauſilypo, the remains of Puteoli and Baiæ, in a ſoft air and a delicious ſituation.

The country about them, by reaſon of its vaſt caverns and ſubterraneous fires has been miſerably torn in pieces by earthquakes, ſo that the whole face of it is quite changed from what it was formerly. The ſea has overwhelmed a multitude of palaces, which may be ſeen at the bottom of the water in a calm day.

The Lucrine lake is but a puddle in compariſon of what it once was, its ſprings having been ſunk in an earthquake, or ſtopped up by mountains that have fallen upon them. The lake of Avernus, formerly ſo famous for its ſtreams of poiſon, is now plentifully ſtocked with fiſh and fowl. Mount Gaurus, from one of the fruitfulleſt parts in Italy, is become one of the moſt barren. Several fields, which were laid out in beautiful groves and gardens, are now naked plains, ſmoking with ſulphur, or incumbered with hills that have been thrown up by eruptions of fire. The works of art lie in no leſs diſorder than thoſe of nature; for that which was once the moſt beautiful ſpot of Italy,

Italy, covered with temples and palaces, adorned by the greateſt of the Roman commonwealth, embelliſhed by many of the Roman Emperors, and celebrated by the beſt of their Poets, has now nothing to ſhew but the ruins of its ancient ſplendor, and a great magnificence in confuſion.

The mole of Puteoli has been miſtaken by ſeveral authors for Caligula's bridge. They have all been led into this error from the make of it, becauſe it ſtands on arches. But to paſs over the many arguments that may be brought againſt this opinion, I ſhall here take away the foundation of it, by ſetting down an inſcription mentioned by Julius Capitolinus in the life of Antoninus Pius, who was the repairer of this mole. *Imp. Cæſari, Divi Hadriani filio, Divi Trajani, Parthici, Nepoti, Divi Nervæ pronepoti, T. Æl. Hadriano Antonino Aug. Pio,* &c. *quod ſuper cætera beneficia ad hujus etiam tutelam portûs,* Pilarum *viginti* molem *cum ſumptu* fornicum *reliquo ex Ærario ſuo largitus eſt.* i. e. To the Emperor Adrian Antoninus Pius, ſon of the Emperor Adrian, grandſon of the Emperor Trajan ſirnamed Parthicus, great-grandſon of the Emperor Nerva, &c. who, beſides other benefactions, built at his own expence, a mole of twenty piles, for the ſecurity of this haven.

It would have been very difficult to have made ſuch a mole as this of Puteoli, in a place where they had not ſo natural a commodity as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water, and after a little lying in it looks rather like ſtone than mortar. It was this that gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making ſo many incroachments on the ſea, and of laying the foundations of their villas and palaces within the very

borders of it, as * Horace has elegantly deſcribed it more than once.

About four years ago they dug up a great piece of marble near Puzzuola, with ſeveral figures and letters engraven round it, which have given occaſion to ſome diſputes among the antiquaries §. But they all agree that it is the pedeſtal of a ſtatue erected to Tiberius by the fourteen cities of Aſia, which were flung down by an earthquake; the ſame that, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. They have found in the letters, which are ſtill legible, the names of the ſeveral cities, and diſcover in each figure ſomething peculiar to the city, of which it repreſents the genius. There are two medals of Tiberius ſtamped on the ſame occaſion, with this inſcription to one of them, *Civitatibus Aſiæ Reſtitutis*. The Emperor is repreſented in both ſitting, with a Patera in one hand, and a ſpear in the other.

* Lib. 2. Od. 18. Lib. 3. Od. 1. Lib. 3. Od. 24. Epiſt. Lib. 1. § Vid. Gronovium, Fabretti, Buliſon, &c.

It is probable this might have been the poſture of the ſtatue, which in all likelihood does not lie far from the place where they took up the pedeſtal; for they ſay there were other great pieces of marble near it, and ſeveral of them inſcribed, but that no body would be at the charge of bringing them to light. The pedeſtal itſelf lay neglected in an open field when I ſaw it. I ſhall not be particular on the ruins of the amphitheatre, the ancient reſervoirs of water, the Sibyl's grotto, the Centum Cameræ, the ſepulchre of Agrippina, Nero's mother, with ſeveral other antiquities of leſs note, that lie in the neighbourhood of this bay, and have been often deſcribed by many others. I muſt confeſs, after having ſurveyed the antiquities about Naples and Rome, I cannot but think that our admiration of them does not ſo much ariſe out of their greatneſs as uncommonneſs.

There are indeed many extraordinary ruins; but I believe a traveller would not be ſo much aſto-

niſhed at them, did he find any works of the ſame kind in his own country. Amphitheatres, triumphal arches, baths, grottoes, catacombs, rotunda's, highways paved for ſo great a length, bridges of ſuch an amazing height, ſubterraneous buildings for the reception of rain and ſnow-water, are moſt of them at preſent out of faſhion, and only to be met with among the antiquities of Italy. We are therefore immediately ſurpriſed whenwe ſee any conſiderable ſums laid out in any thing of this nature, though at the ſame time there is many a Gothic cathedral in England, that has coſt more pains and money than ſeveral of theſe celebrated works. Among the ruins of the old heathen temples they ſhewed me what they call the chamber of Venus, which ſtands a little behind her temple. It is wholly dark, and has ſeveral figures on the cieling wrought in Stucco, that ſeem to repreſent luſt and ſtrength by the emblems of naked Jupiters and Gladiators, Tritons, and Centaurs, &c. ſo that one would gueſs it has formerly been the ſcene of many lewd myſteries. On the other ſide of Naples are the catacombs. Theſe muſt have been full of ſtench and loathſomeneſs, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches, as an eminent author of our own country imagines. But upon examining them I find they were eachof them ſtopped up; without doubt as ſoon as the corps was laid in it. For at the mouth of the nich one always finds the rock cut into little channels, to faſten the board or marble that was to cloſe it up; and I think I did not ſee one which had not ſtill ſome mortar ſticking in it. In ſome I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel, and in others a little wall of bricks, that ſometimes ſtopped up above a quarter of the nich, the reſt hav-

having been broken down. St. Proculus's ſepulchre ſeems to have a kind of moſaic work on its covering; for I obſerved at one end of it ſeveral little pieces of marble ranged together after that manner. It is probable they were adorn'd, more or leſs, according to the quality of the dead. One would indeed wonder to find ſuch a multitude of niches unſtopped, and I cannot imagine any body ſhould take the pains to do it, who was not in queſt of ſome ſuppoſed treaſure.

Baiæ was the winter retreat of the old Romans, that being the proper ſeaſon to enjoy the *Baiani Soles*, and the *Mollis Lucrinus*; as on the contrary; Tiber, Tuſculum, Preneſte, Alba, Cajeta, Mons Circeius, Anxur, and the like airy mountains and promontories, were their retirements during the heats of ſummer.

Dum nos blanda tenent jucundi Stagna Lucrini,
Et quæ pumiceis fontibus antra calent,
Tu colis Argivi regnum, Fauſtine, coloni *,
Quò te bis decimus ducit ab urbe lapis.
Horrida ſed fervent Nemeæi pectora monſtri:
Nec ſatis eſt Baias igne calere ſuo.
Ergo Sacri fontes, & littora Sacra valete,
Nympharum pariter, Nereidumque domus.
Herculeos colles gelidâ vos vincite brumâ,
Nunc Tiburtinus cedite frigoribus.

Mart. Lib. iv. Epigr. 57.

While near the Lucrine lake conſum'd to death
I draw the ſultry air, and gaſp for breath,
Where ſtreams of ſulphur raiſe a ſtifling heat,
And thro' the pores of the warm pumice ſweat;

* Vid. Hor. Lib. ii. Od. 6.

You taſte the cooling breeze, where nearer home
The twentieth pillar marks the mile from Rome:
And now the ſun to the bright lion turns,
And Baia with redoubled fury burns;
Then briny ſeas and taſteleſs ſprings farewel,
Where fountain nymphs confus'd with Nereids dwell;
In winter you may all the world deſpiſe,
But now 'tis Tivoli that bears the prize.

The natural curioſities about Naples are as numerous and extraordinary as the artificial. I ſhall ſet them down as I have done the other, without any regard to their ſituation. The grotto del Cani is famous for the poiſonous ſtreams which float within a foot of its ſurface. The ſides of the grotto are marked with green as high as the malignity of the vapour reaches. The common experiments are as follow. A dog, that has his noſe held in the vapour, loſes all ſigns of life in a very little time; but if carried into the open air, or thrown into a neighbouring lake, he immediately recovers, if he is not quite gone. A torch, ſnuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. A piſtol cannot take fire in it. I ſplit a reed, and laid in the channel of it a train of gun-powder, ſo that one end of the reed was above the vapour, and the other at the bottom of it; and I found though the ſteam was ſtrong enough to hinder a piſtol from taking fire in it, and to quench a lighted torch, that it could not intercept the train of fire when it had once began flaſhing, nor hinder it from running to the very end. This experiment I repeated twice or thrice, to ſee if I could quite diſſipate the vapour, which I did in ſo great a meaſure, that one might eaſily let off a piſtol in it. I obſerved how long a dog

dog was in expiring the firſt time, and after his recovery, and found no ſenſible difference. A viper bore it nine minutes the firſt time we put him in, and ten the ſecond. When we brought it out after the firſt trial, it took ſuch a vaſt quantity of air into its lungs, that it ſwelled almoſt twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this ſtock of air that it lived a minute longer the ſecond time. Doctor Connor made a diſcourſe in one of the Academies at Rome upon the ſubject of this grotto, which he has ſince printed in England. He attributes the death of animals, and the extinction of lights, to a great rarefaction of the air, cauſed by the heat and eruption of the ſteams. But how is it poſſible for theſe ſteams, though in ever ſo great quantity, to reſiſt the preſſure of the whole atmoſphere? and as for the heat, it is but very inconſiderable. However, to ſatisfy myſelf, I placed a thin vial, well ſtopped up with wax, within the ſmoke of the vapour, which would certainly have burſt in an air rarified enough to kill a dog, or quench a torch, but nothing followed upon it. However, to take away all further doubt, I borrowed a weather-glaſs, and ſo fixed it in the grotto, that the Stagnum was wholly covered with the vapour; but I could not perceive the quickſilver ſunk after half an hour's ſtanding in it. This vapour is generally ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, though I can ſee no reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition. He that dips his hand in it finds no ſmell that it leaves upon it; and though I put a whole bundle of lighted brimſtone matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant, as if immerſed in water. Whatever is the compoſition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very glewy or viſcous, and I believe it will mechanically ſolve all the Phænomena of the grotto. Its unctuouſneſs

will make it heavy and unfit for mounting higher than it does, unleſs the heat of the earth, which is juſt ſtrong enough to agitate and bear it up at a little diſtance from the ſurface, were much greater than it is to rarify and ſcatter it. It will be too groſs and thick to keep the lungs in play for any time, ſo that animals will die in it ſooner or later, as their blood circulates ſlower or faſter. Fire will live in it no longer than in water, becauſe it wraps itſelf in the ſame manner about the flame, and by its continuity hinders any quantity of air and nitre from coming to its ſuccour. The parts of it however are not ſo compact as thoſe of liquors, nor therefore tenacious enough to intercept the fire that has once caught a train of gun-powder; for which reaſon they may be quite broken and diſperſed by the repetition of this experiment. There is an unctuous clammy vapour that ariſes from the ſtum of grapes, when they lie maſhed together in the vat, which puts out a light when dipped into it, and perhaps would take away the breath of weaker animals, were it put to the trial.

It would be endleſs to reckon up the different baths, to be met with in a country that ſo much abounds in ſulphur. There is ſcarce a diſeaſe which has not one adapted to it. A ſtranger is generally led into that they call Cicero's bath, and ſeveral voyage-writers pretend there is a cold vapour ariſing from the bottom of it, which refreſhes thoſe who ſtoop into it. It is true the heat is much more ſupportable to one that ſtoops, than to one that ſtands upright, becauſe the ſteams of ſulphur gather in the hollow of the arch about a man's head, and are therefore much thicker and warmer in that part than at the bottom. The three lakes of Agnano, Avernus, and the Lucrine, have now nothing in them

particular.

particular. The Monte Novo was thrown out by an eruption of fire that happened in the place where the mountain now ſtands. The Sulfatara is very ſurpriſing to one who has not ſeen mount Veſuvio. But there is nothing about Naples, nor indeed in any part of Italy, which deſerves our admiration ſo much as this mountain. I muſt confeſs the idea I had of it did not anſwer the real image of the place when I came to ſee it; I ſhall therefore give the deſcription of it as it then lay.

This mountain ſtands at about ſix Engliſh miles diſtance from Naples, though, by reaſon of its height, it ſeems much nearer to thoſe that ſurvey it from the town. In our way to it we paſſed by what was one of thoſe rivers of burning matter, that ran from it in a late eruption. This looks at a diſtance like new-plowed land; but as you come near it, you ſee nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods lying upon one another. There are innumerable cavities and interſtices among the ſeveral pieces, ſo that the ſurface is all broken and irregular. Sometimes a great fragment ſtands like a rock above the reſt; ſometimes the whole heap lies in a kind of channel, and in other places has nothing like banks to confine it, but riſes four or five or feet high in the open air, without ſpreading abroad on either ſide. This, I think, is a plain demonſtration that theſe rivers were not, as they are uſually repreſented, ſo many ſtreams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, ſettle in ſuch a furrowed compact ſurface? were the river a confuſion of never ſo many different bodies, if they had been all actually diſſolved, they would at leaſt have formed one continued cruſt, as we ſee the Scorium of metals always gathers into a ſolid piece, let it be compounded of a thouſand heterogeneous parts. I

am

am apt to think therefore that theſe huge unwieldy lumps that now lie upon one another, as if thrown together by accident, remained in the melted matter rigid and unliquified, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river, and that, as the fire and ferment gradually abated, they adjuſted themſelves together as well as their irregular figures would permit, and by this means fell into ſuch an interrupted diſorderly heap as we now find it. What was the melted matter lies at the bottom out of ſight. After having quitted the ſide of this long heap, which was once a ſtream of fire, we came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome march to gain the top of it. It is covered on all ſides with a kind of burnt earth, very dry, and crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially ſifted. It is very hot under the feet, and mixed with ſeveral burnt ſtones and cakes of cinders, which have been thrown out at different times. A man ſinks almoſt a foot in the earth, and generally loſes half a ſtep by ſliding backwards. When we had climbed this mountain, we diſcovered the top of it to be a wide naked plain, ſmoking with ſulphur in ſeveral places, and probably undermined with fire; for we concluded it to be hollow by the ſound it made under our feet. In the midſt of this plain ſtands a high hill in the ſhape of a ſugar-loaf, ſo very ſteep, that there would be no mounting or deſcending it, were it not made up of ſuch a looſe crumbled earth as I have before deſcribed. The air of this place muſt be very much impregnated with ſalt-petre, as appears by the ſpecks of it on the ſides of the mountain, where one can ſcarce find a ſtone that has not the top white with it. After we had, with much ado conquered this hill, we ſaw in the midſt of it the preſent mouth of Veſuvio, that goes ſhelving

ving down on all ſides, until above a hundred yards deep, as near as we could gueſs, and has about three or four hundred in the diameter, for it ſeems a perfect round. This vaſt hollow is generally filled with ſmoke: but, by the advantage of a wind that blew for us, we had a very clear and diſtinct ſight of it. The ſides appear all over ſtained with mixtures of white, green, red, and yellow, and have ſeveral rocks ſtanding out of them that look like pure brimſtone. The bottom was entirely covered, and though we looked very narrowly we could ſee nothing like a hole in it; the ſmoke breaking through ſeveral imperceptible cracks in many places. The very middle was firm ground when we ſaw it, as we concluded from the ſtones we flung upon it, and I queſtion not but one might then have croſſed the bottom, and have gone up on the other ſide of it with very little danger, unleſs from ſome accidental breath of wind. In the late eruptions this great hollow was like a vaſt chaldron filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain, and made five ſuch rivers as that before-mentioned. In proportion as the heat ſlackened, this burning matter muſt have ſubſided within the bowels of the mountain, and as it ſunk very leiſurely had time to cake together, and form the bottom which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. The next eruption orearthquake will probably break in pieces this falſe bottom, and quite change the preſent face of things.

This whole mountain, ſhaped like a ſugar-loaf, has been made at ſeveral times, by the prodigious quantities of earth and cinders, which have been flung up out of the mouth that lies in the midſt of them; ſo that it increaſes in the bulk at every

eruption,

eruption, the aſhes ſtill falling down the ſides of it, like the ſand in an hour glaſs. A gentleman of Naples told me, that in his memory it had gained twenty feet in thickneſs, and I queſtion not but in length of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now ſtands.

In thoſe parts of the ſea, that are not far from the roots of this mountain, they find ſometimes a very fragrant oil, which is ſold dear, and makes a rich perfume. The ſurface of the ſea is, for a little ſpace, covered with its bubbles, during the time that it riſes, which they ſkim off into their boats, and afterwards ſet a ſeparating in pots and jars. They ſay its ſources never run but in calm warm weather. The agitations of the water perhaps hinder them from diſcovering it at other times.

Among the natural curioſities of Naples, I cannot forbear mentioning their manner of furniſhing the town with ſnow, which they here uſe inſtead of ice, becauſe, as they ſay, it cools or congeals any liquor ſooner. There is a great quantity of it conſumed yearly; for they drink very few liquors, not ſo much as water, that have not lain in Freſco; and every body, from the higheſt to the loweſt, makes uſe of it, inſomuch that a ſcarcity of ſnow would raiſe a mutiny at Naples, as much as a dearth of corn or proviſions in another country. To prevent this the King has ſold the monopoly of it to certain perſons, who are obliged to furniſh the city with it all the year at ſo much the pound. They have a high mountain at about eighteen miles from the town, which has ſeveral pits dug into it. Here they employ many poor people at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year to roll in vaſt balls of ſnow, which they ram together, and cover from

the

the ſunſhine. Out of theſe reſervoirs of ſnow they cut ſeveral lumps, as they have occaſion for them, and ſend them on aſſes to the ſea-ſide, where they are carried off in boats, and diſtributed to ſeveral ſhops at a ſettled price, that from time to time ſupply the whole city of Naples. While the Banditti continued their diſorders in this kingdom, they often put the ſnow-merchants under contribution, and threatened them, if they appeared tardy in payments, to deſtroy their magazines, which they ſay might eaſily have been affected by the infuſion of ſome barrels of oil.

It would have been tedious to have put down the many deſcriptions that the Latin Poets have made of ſeveral of the places mentioned in this chapter: I ſhall therefore conclude it with the general map which Silius Italicus has given us of this great bay of Naples. Moſt of the places he mentions lie within the ſame proſpect; and if I have paſſed over any of them, it is becauſe I ſhall take them in my way by ſea, from Naples to Rome.

Stagna inter celebrem nunc mitia monſtrat Avernum;
Tum triſti nemore atque umbris nigrantibus horrens,
Et formidatus volucri, lethale vomebat
Suffuſo virus cælo, Stygiâque per urbes
Religione ſacer, ſævum retinebat honorem.
Hinc vicina palus, fama eſt Acherontis ad undas
Pandere iter, cæcas ſtagnante voragine fauces
Laxat, et horrendos aperit telluris hiatus,
Interdumque novo perturbat lumine manes.
Juxta caligante ſitu, longumque per ævum
Infernis preſſas nebulis, pallente ſub umbrâ
Cimmerias jacuiſſe domos, noctemque profundam
Tartareæ narrant urbis: tum ſulfure et igni
Semper anhelantes, coctoque bitumine campos
Oſtentant: tellus atro exundante vapore
Suſpirans, uſtiſque diu calefacta medullis Æſ-

Æſtuat, et Stygios exhalat in aëra ſtatus:
Parturit, et tremulis metuendum exſibilat antris,
Interdumque cavas luctatus rumpere ſedes,
Aut exire foras, ſonitu lugubre minaci
Mulciber immugit, laceratáque viſcera terræ
Mandit, et exeſos labefactat murmure montes.
Tradunt Herculeâ proſtratos mole Gigantes
Tellurem injectam quatere, et ſpiramine anhelo
Torreri latè campos, quotieſque minantur
Rumpere compagem impoſitam, expalleſcere cœlum.
Apparet procul Inarime, quæ turbine nigro
Fumantem premit Iäpetum, flammaſque rebelli
Ore ejectantem, et ſiquando evadere detur
Bella Jovi rurſus ſuperiſque iterare volentem.
Monſtrantur Veſeva juga, atque in vertice ſummo
Depaſti flammis ſcopuli, fractuſque ruinâ
Mons circùm, atque Ætnæ fatis certantia Saxa.
Nec non Miſenum ſervantem Idæa ſepulcro
Nomina, et Herculeos videt ipſo in littore Baulos.

Lib. xii.

Averno next he ſhow'd his wond'ring gueſt,
Averno now with milder virtues bleſs'd;
Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and darken'd all the flood:
Clouds of unwholſome vapours, rais'd on high,
The flutt'ring bird entangled in the ſky,
Whilſt all around the gloomy proſpect ſpread
An awful horror, and religious dread.
Hence to the borders of the marſh they go,
That mingles with the baleful ſtreams below,
And ſometimes with a mighty yawn, 'tis ſaid,
Opens a diſmal paſſage to the dead,
Who pale with fear the rending earth ſurvey,
And ſtartle at the ſudden flaſh of day.
The dark Cimmerian grotto then he paints,
Deſcribing all its old inhabitants.

That

That in the deep infernal city dwell'd,
And lay in everlaſting night conceal'd.
Advancing ſtill, the ſpacious fields he ſhow'd,
That with the ſmother'd heat of brimſtone glow'd:
Through frequent cracks the ſtreaming ſulphur broke,
And cover'd all the blaſted plain with ſmoke:
Impriſon'd fires, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to get looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent,
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burſt whole mountains fall.
Here, as 'tis ſaid, the rebel giants lie,
And, when to move th' incumbent load they try,
Aſcending vapours on the day prevail,
The ſun looks ſickly, and the ſkies grow pale.
Next to the diſtant iſle his ſight he turns,
That o'er the thunderſtruck Tiphœus burns:
Enrag'd his wide-extended jaws expire
In angry whirlwinds, blaſphemies and fire,
Threat'ning, if looſen'd from his dire abodes,
Again to challenge Jove, and fight the gods.
On mount Veſuvio next he fixt his eyes,
And ſaw the ſmoking tops confus'dly riſe;
(A hideous ruin!) that with earthquakes rent
A ſecond Ætna to the view preſent.
Miſeno's cape and Bauli laſt he view'd,
That on the ſea's extremeſt borders ſtood.

Silius Italicus here takes notice, that the poiſonous vapours, which aroſe from the lake Averno in Hannibal's time, were quite diſperſed at the time when he wrote his poem; becauſe Agrippa, who lived between Hannibal and Silius, had cut down the woods, that incloſed the lake, and hindered theſe noxious ſteams from diſſipating, which were immediately ſcattered as ſoon as the winds and freſh air were let in among them.

THE

THE

ISLE of CAPREA.

HAving ſtaid longer at Naples than I at firſt deſigned, I could not diſpenſe with myſelf from making a little voyage to the iſle of Caprea, as being very deſirous to ſee a place, which had been the retirement of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the reſidence of Tiberius for ſeveral years. The iſland lies four miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and about one in breadth. The weſtern part, for about two miles in length, is a continued rock vaſtly high, and inacceſſible on the ſea-ſide. It has however the greateſt town in the iſland that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in ſeveral places covered with a very fruitful ſoil. The eaſtern end of the iſle riſes up in precipices very near as high, though not quite ſo long as the weſtern. Between theſe eaſtern and weſtern mountains lies a ſlip of lower ground, which runs acroſs the iſland, and is one of the pleaſanteſt ſpots I have ſeen. It is hid with vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, which look extremely freſh and beautiful, and make up the moſt delightful little landſkip imaginable, when they are ſurveyed from the tops of the neighbouring mountains. Here ſtands the town of Caprea, the Biſhop's palace, and two or three convents.

convents. In the midſt of this fruitful tract of land riſes a hill, that was probably covered with buildings in Tiberius's time. There are ſtill ſeveral ruins on the ſides of it, and about the top are found two or three dark galleries, low built, and covered with maſons work, tho' at preſent they appear overgrown with graſs. I entered one of them that is a hundred paces in length. I obſerved, as ſome of my countrymen were digging into the ſides of the mountain, that what I took for ſolid earth was only heaps of brick, ſtone, and other rubbiſh, ſkinned over with a covering of vegetables. But the moſt conſiderable ruin is that which ſtands on the very extremity of the eaſtern promontory, where are ſtill ſome apartments left, very high and arched at top. I have not indeed ſeen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings, that have not been roofed with either vaults or arches. The rooms I am mentioning ſtand deep in the earth, and have nothing like windows or chimnies, which makes me think they were formerly either bathing-places or reſervoirs of water. An old hermit lives at preſent among the ruins of this palace, who loſt his companion a few years ago by a fall from the precipice. He told me they had often found medals and pipes of lead, as they dug among the rubbiſh, that not many years ago they diſcovered a paved road running under ground from the top of the mountain to the ſea-ſide, which was afterwards confirmed to me by a gentleman of the iſland. There is a very noble proſpect from the place. On the one ſide lies a vaſt extent of ſeas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach. Juſt oppoſite ſtands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other ſide the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. This proſpect,

according

according to Tacitus, was more agreeable before the burning of Veſuvio. That mountain probably, which after the firſt eruption looked like a great pile of aſhes, was in Tiberius's time ſhaded with woods and vineyards; but I think Martial's epigram may ſerve here as a comment to Tacitus.

Hic eſt pampineis viridis Veſuvius umbris,
Preſſerat hìc madidos nobilis uva lacus.
Hæc juga, quàm Niſæ colles, plùs Bacchus amavit:
Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros.
Hæc Veneris ſedes, Lacidæmone gratior illi;
Hic locus Herculeo nomine clarus erat.
Cuncta jacent flammis et triſti merſa favillâ:
Nec ſuperi vellent hoc licuiſſe ſibi.

Lib. ii. Epigr. 105.

Veſuvio, cover'd with a fruitful Vine,
Here flouriſh'd once, and ran with floods of wine;
Here Bacchus oft to the cool ſhades retir'd,
And his own native Niſa leſs admir'd;
Oft to the mountain's airy tops advanc'd,
The friſking ſatyrs on the ſummits danc'd;
Alcides here, here Venus grac'd the ſhore,
Nor lov'd her fav'rite Lacedæmon more:
Now piles of aſhes, ſpreading all around,
In undiſtinguiſh'd heaps deform the ground.
The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats bemoan,
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have done.

This view muſt ſtill have been more pleaſant, when the whole bay was encompaſſed with ſo long a range of buildings, that it appeared to thoſe, who looked on it at a diſtance, but as one continued city. On both the ſhores of that fruitful bottom, which I have before-mentioned, are ſtill to be ſeen the marks of ancient edifices; particularly on

on that which looks towards the ſouth there is a little kind of mole, which ſeems to have been the foundation of a palace; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that the Pharos of Caprea ſtood there, which Statius takes notice of in his poem that invites his wife to Naples, and is, I think, the moſt natural among the Sylvæ.

Nec deſunt variæ circùm oblectamina vitæ;
Sive vaporiferas, blandiſſima littora, Baias,
Enthea fatidicæ ſeu viſere tecta Sibyllæ
Dulce ſit, Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo:
Seu tibi Bacchei vineta madentia Gauri,
Teleboumque domos, trepidis ubi dulcia nautis
Lumina noctivagæ tollit Pharus æmula Lunæ,
Caraque non molli juga Surrentina Lyæo.
Sylv. 5. Lib. iii. v. 95.

The bliſsful ſeats with endleſs pleaſures flow,
Whether to Baia's ſunny ſhores you go,
And view the ſulphur to the baths convey'd,
Or the dark grot of the prophetic maid,
Or ſteep Miſeno from the Trojan nam'd,
Or Gaurus for its flowing vintage fam'd,
Or Caprea, where the lanthorn fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted ſky,
While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers;
Or where Surrentum, clad in vines, appears.

They found in Ano Caprea, ſome years ago, a ſtatue and a rich pavement under ground, as they had occaſion to turn up the earth that lay upon them. One ſtill ſees, on the bendings of theſe mountains, the marks of ſeveral ancient ſcales of ſtairs, by which they uſed to aſcend them. The whole iſland is ſo unequal that there were but few diverſions

diverſions to be found in it without doors; but what recommended it moſt to Tiberius was its wholſome air, which is warm in winter and cool in ſummer, and its inacceſſible coaſts, which are generally ſo very ſteep, that a handful of men might defend them againſt a powerful army.

We need not doubt but Tiberius had his different reſidencies, according as the ſeaſons of the year, and his different ſets of pleaſure required. Suetonius ſays, *Duodecim Villas totidem nominibus ornavit.* i. e. He diſtinguiſhed twelve towns by as many names. The whole iſland was probably cut into ſeveral eaſy aſcents, planted with variety of palaces, and adorned with as great a multitude of groves and gardens as the ſituation of the place would ſuffer. The works under ground were however more extraordinary than thoſe above it; for the rocks were all undermined with highways, grottoes, galleries, bagnios, and ſeveral ſubterraneous retirements, that ſuited with the brutal pleaſures of the Emperor. One would indeed very much wonder to ſee ſuch ſmall appearances of the many works of art, that were formerly to be met with in this iſland, were we not told that the Romans, after the death of Tiberius, ſent hither an army of pioneers on purpoſe to demoliſh the buildings, and deface the beauties of the iſland.

In ſailing round Caprea we were entertained with many rude proſpects of rocks and precipices, that riſe in ſeveral places half a mile high in perpendicular. At the bottom of them are caves and grottoes formed by the continual breaking of the waves upon them. I entered one which the inhabitants call Grotto Obſcuro, and, after the light of the ſun was a little worn off my eyes, could ſee all the parts

of

of it diſtinctly, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the ſurface of the water. The mouth is low and narrow; but after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itſelf on both ſides in an oval figure of an hundred yards from one extremity to the other, as we are told, for it would not have been ſafe meaſuring of it. The roof is vaulted, and diſtils freſh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as faſt as the firſt droppings of a ſhower. The inhabitants and Neapolitans, who have heard of Tiberius's grottoes, will have this to be one of them; but there are ſeveral reaſons that ſhew it to be natural. For beſides the little uſe we can conceive of ſuch a dark cavern of ſalt waters, there are no where any marks of the chiſel; the ſides are of a ſoft mouldering ſtone, and one ſees many of the like hollow ſpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leſs able to reſiſt the impreſſions of the water that beats againſt them.

Not far from this grotto lie the *Sirenum Scopuli*, which Virgil and Ovid mention in Æneas's voyage; they are two or three ſharp rocks that ſtand about a ſtone's-throw from the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and are generally beaten by waves and tempeſts, which are much more violent on the ſouth than on the north of Caprea.

Jamque adeò Scopulos Sirenum advecta ſubibat;
Difficiles quondam, multorumque oſſibus albos:
Tum rauca aſſiduo longè ſale ſaxa ſonabant.
Æn. 5. v. 864.

Glides by the Sirens cliffs, a ſhelfy coaſt,
Long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt,

And

And white with bones: Th'impetuous ocean roars,
And rocks rebellow from the ſounding ſhores.
Dryden.

I have before ſaid that they often find medals in this iſland. Many of thoſe they call the Spintriæ, which Aretin has copied, have been dug up here. I know none of the antiquaries that have written on this ſubject, and find nothing ſatisfactory of it where I thought it moſt likely to be met with, in Patin's edition of Suetonius illuſtrated by medals. Thoſe I have converſed with about it, are of opinion they were made to ridicule the brutality of Tiberius, though I cannot but believe they were ſtamped by his order. They are unqueſtionably antique, and no bigger than medals of the third magnitude. They bear on one ſide ſome lewd invention of that helliſh ſociety, which Suetonius calls *Monſtroſi concubitûs repertores*, and on the other the number of the medal. I have ſeen of them as high as to twenty. I cannot think they were made as a jeſt on the Emperor, becauſe raillery on coins is of a modern date. I know but two in the upper empire, beſides the Spintriæ, that lie under any ſuſpicion of it. The firſt is one of Marcus Aurelius, where, in compliment to the Emperor and Empreſs, they have ſtamped on the reverſe the figure of Venus careſſing Mars, and endeavouring to detain him from the wars.

——*Quoniam belli fera munera Mavors*
Armipotens regit, in gremium qui sæpe tuum se
Rejicit, æterno devinctus vulnere amoris.

Lucr. Lib. i. v. 33.

Because the brutal bus'ness of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servant's care,
Who oft retires from fighting fields, to prove
The pleasing pains of thy eternal love. Dryden.

The Venus has Faustina's face; her lover is a naked figure, with a helmet on his head, and a shield on his arm.

Tu scabie frueris mali, quod in Aggere rodit
'Qui tegitur parmâ et galeâ'— Juv. Sat. 5. v. 153.

Such scabbed fruit you eat, as, in his tent,
'With helmet arm'd and shield,' the soldier gnaws.

This unluckily brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is therefore interpreted by many as a hidden piece of ſatire. But, beſides that ſuch a thought was inconſiſtent with the gravity of a ſenate, how can one imagine that the fathers would have dared to affront the wife of Aurelius, and the mother of Commodus, or that they could think of giving an offence to an Empreſs whom they afterwards deified, and to an Emperor that was the darling of the army and people?

The other medal is a golden one of Gallienus, preſerved in the French King's cabinet; it is inſcribed *Gallienæ Auguſtæ, Pax Ubique*, and was ſtamped at a time when the Emperor's father was in bondage, and the empire torn in pieces by ſeveral pretenders to it. Yet, if one conſiders the ſtrange ſtupidity of this Emperor, with the ſenſeleſs ſecurity which appears in ſeveral of his ſayings that are ſtill left on record, one may very well believe this coin was of his own invention. We may be ſure, if raillery had once entered the old Roman coins, we ſhould have been overſtock'd with medals of this nature; if we conſider there were often rival Emperors proclaimed at the ſame time, who endeavoured at the leſſening of each other's character, and that moſt of them were ſucceeded by ſuch as were enemies to their predeceſſor. Theſe medals of Tiberius were never current money, but rather of the nature of medalions, which ſeem to have been made on purpoſe to perpetuate the diſcoveries of that infamous ſociety. Suetonius tells us, that their monſtrous inventions were regiſtered ſeveral ways, and preſerv'd in the Emperor's private apartment. *Cubicula plurifariam diſpoſita tabellis ac Sigillis laſciviſſimarum picturarum et figurarum adornavit, libriſque Elephantidis inſtruxit: ne cui in Operâ edenda exemplar*

plar impetratæ Schemæ deeſſet. i. e. He adorned his apartments, which were variouſly diſpoſed, with pictures and ſeals, repreſenting the lewdeſt images, and furniſhed them with the books of Elephantis, that no one might be at a loſs for examples to copy after. The Elephantis here mentioned is probably the ſame Martial takes notice of for her book of poſtures.

In Sabellum.

Facundes mihi de libidinoſis
Legiſti nimium, Sabella, verſus.
Quales nec Didymi ſciunt puellæ,
Nec molles Elephantidos libelli.
Sunt illic Veneris novæ figuræ:
Quales, &c. Lib. xii. Epigr. 43.

Too much, Sabellus, you delight
In poems, that to luſt excite,
Where Venus, varying ſtill her ſhape,
Provokes to inceſt or a rape:
Not ſuch the lewdeſt Harlots know,
Nor Elephantis' books can ſhew.

Ovid mentions the ſame kind of pictures that found a place even in Auguſtus's cabinet.

Scilicet in domibus veſtris, ut priſca virorum
Artifici fulgent corpora picta manu;
Sic quæ concubitus varios Veneriſque figures
Exprimat, eſt aliquo parva tabella loco.
De Triſt. Lib. ii. v. 523.

As ancient Heroes, by the painter's hand
Immortaliz'd, in thy rich gallery ſtand,

Immodeſt pictures in ſome corner lie,
With feats of luſt to catch the wanton eye.

There are ſeveral of the Sigilla, or ſeals, Suetonius ſpeaks of, to be met with in collections of ancient Intaglios.

But, I think, what puts it beyond all doubt that theſe coins were rather made by the Emperor's order, than as a ſatire on him is, becauſe they are now found in the very place that was the ſcene of theſe his unnatural luſts.

——*Quem rupes Caprearum tetra latebit*
Inceſto poſſeſſa Seni?— Cl. de quarto Conſ. Hon.

Who has not heard of Caprea's guilty ſhore,
Polluted by the rank old Emperor?

FROM

NAPLES

TO

ROME, by SEA.

I Took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not be forced to run over the ſame ſights a ſecond time, and might have an opportunity of ſeeing many things in a road, which our voyage-writers have not ſo particularly deſcribed. As, in my journey from Rome to Naples, I had Horace for my guide, ſo I had the pleaſure of ſeeing my voyage from Naples to Rome deſcribed by Virgil. It is indeed much eaſier to trace out the way Æneas took, than that of Horace, becauſe Virgil has marked it out by capes, iſlands, and other parts of nature, which, are not ſo ſubject to change or decay, as are towns, cities, and the works of art. Mount Pauſilypo makes a beautiful proſpect to thoſe who paſs by it: At a ſmall diſtance from it lies the little iſland of Niſida, adorned with a great variety of plantations, riſing one above another in ſo beautiful an order, that the whole

iſland looks like a large terrace-garden. It has two little ports, and is not at preſent troubled with any of thoſe noxious ſteams that Lucan mentions.

——*Tali ſpiramine Neſis*
Emittit Stygium nebuloſis Aëra ſaxis. Lib. vi. v. 90.

Neſis' high rocks ſuch Stygian air produce,
And the blue breathing peſtilence diffuſe.

From Niſida we rowed to cape Miſeno. The extremity of this cape has a long cleft in it, which was enlarged and cut into ſhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet that ſerved in the Mediterranean; as that of Ravenna held the ſhips deſigned for the Adriatic and Archipelago. The higheſt end of this promontory riſes in the faſhion of a ſepulchre or monument to thoſe that ſurvey it from the land, which perhaps might occaſion Virgil's burying Miſenus under it. I have ſeen a grave Italian author, who has written a very large book on the Campania Felice, that, from Virgil's deſcription of this mountain, concludes it was called Aërius before Miſenus had given it a new name.

At pius Æneas ingenti mole Sepulchrum
Imponit, ſuaque arma viro remumque tubamque
Monte ſub Aerio, que nunc Miſenus ab illo
Dicitur, æternumque tenet per ſæcula nomen.
Æn. vi. v. 232.

But good Æneas order'd on the ſhore
A ſtately tomb; whoſe top a trumpet bore,
A ſoldier's faulchion, and a ſeaman's oar.

Thus

Thus was his friend interr'd ; and deathleſs fame
Still to the lofty cape conſigns his name. *Dry.*

There are ſtill to be ſeen a few ruins of old Miſenum ; but the moſt conſiderable antiquity of the place is a ſet of galleries that are hewn into the rock, and are much more ſpacious than the Piſcina Mirabilis. Some will have them to have been a reſervoir of water ; but others more probably ſuppoſe them to have been Nero's baths. I lay the firſt night on the iſle of Procita, which is pretty well cultivated, and contains about four thouſand inhabitants, who are all vaſſals to the Marquis de Vaſto.

The next morning I went to ſee the iſle of Iſchia, that ſtands further out into the ſea. The ancient Poets call it Inarime, and lay Typhœus under it, by reaſon of its eruptions of fire. There has been no eruption for near theſe three hundred years. The laſt was very terrible, and deſtroyed a whole city. At preſent there are ſcarce any marks left of a ſubterraneous fire ; for the earth is cold, and over-run with graſs and ſhrubs, where the rocks will ſuffer it. There are indeed ſeveral little cracks in it, through which there iſſues a conſtant ſmoke ; but it is probable this ariſes from the warm ſprings that feed the many baths, with which this iſland is plentifully ſtocked. I obſerved, about one of theſe breathing paſſages, a ſpot of myrtles that flouriſh within the ſteam of theſe vapours, and have a continual moiſture hanging upon them. On the ſouth of Iſchia lies a round lake of about three quarters of a mile diameter, ſeparated from the ſea by a narrow tract of land. It was formerly a Roman Port. On the north

end of this iſland ſtands the town and caſtle, on an exceeding high rock, divided from the body of the iſland, inacceſſible to an enemy on all ſides. This iſland is larger, but much more rocky and barren than Procita. Virgil makes them both ſhake at the fall of part of the mole of Baiæ, that ſtood at a few miles diſtance from them.

Qualis in Euboico Baiarum littore quondam
Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus antè
Conſtructam jaciunt pelago : Sic illa ruinam
Prona trahit, penituſque vadis illiſa recumbit :
Miſcent ſe Maria et nigræ attolluntur arenæ,
Tum ſonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile
Inarime, Jovis imperiis impoſta Typhœo.
Æn. ix. v. 710.

Not with leſs ruin than the Baian mole
(Rais'd on the ſeas the ſurges to control)
At once comes tumbling down the rocky wall ;
Prone to the deep the ſtones disjointed fall
Off the vaſt pile ; the ſcatter'd ocean flies ; [ariſe.
Black ſands, diſcolour'd froth, and mingled mud
The frighted billows roll, and ſeek the ſhores :
Trembles high Prochyta, and Iſchia roars :
Typhœus roars beneath by Jove's command,
Aſtoniſh'd at the flaw that ſhakes the land ;
Soon ſhifts his weary ſide, and ſcarce awake,
With wonder feels the weight preſs lighter on his back. Dryden.

I do not ſee why Virgil, in this noble compariſon, has given the epithet of Alta to Prochyta ; for it is not only no high iſland in itſelf, but is much lower than Iſchia, and all the points of land that lie within its neighbourhood. I ſhould think

Alta

Alta was joined adverbially with Tremit, did Virgil make uſe of ſo equivocal a ſyntax. I cannot forbear inſerting, in this place, the lame imitation Silius Italicus has made of the foregoing paſſage.

Haud aliter ſtructo Tyrrhena ad littora Saxo,
Pugnatura freti ſubter cæciſque procellis
Pila immane ſonans, impingitur ardua ponto ;
Immugit Nereus, diviſaque cærula pulſu
Illiſum accipiunt irata ſub æquora montem. Lib. iv.

So vaſt a fragment of the Baian mole,
That, fix'd amid the Tyrrhene waters, braves
The beating tempeſts and inſulting waves.
Thrown from its baſis with a dreadful ſound,
Daſhes the broken billows all around,
And with reſiſtleſs force the ſurface cleaves,
That in its angry waves the falling rock receives.

The next morning going to Cumæ through a very pleaſant path, by the Mare Mortuum, and the Elyſian fields, we ſaw in our way a great many ruins of ſepulchres, and other ancient edifices. Cumæ is at preſent utterly deſtitute of inhabitants, ſo much is it changed ſince Lucan's time, if the poem to Piſa be his.

——Acidaliâ quæ condidit Alite muros
Euboicam referens fœcunda Neapolis urbem

Where the fam'd walls of fruitful Naples lie,
That may for multitudes with Cumæ vie.

They ſhow here the remains of Apollo's temple, which all the writers of the antiquities of this place ſuppoſe to have been the ſame Virgil deſcribes in his ſixth Æneid, as built by Dædalus, and that

the very ſtory, which Virgil there mentions, was actually engraven on the front of it.

Redditus his primùm terris tibi, Phœbe, ſacravit
Remigium Alarum, poſuitque immania Templa.
In foribus lethum Androgeo: tum pendere pœnas
Cecropidæ juſſi, miſerum! Septena quotannis
Corpora Natorum: Stat ductis ſortibus urna.
Contra elata mari reſpondet Gnoſſia tellus, &c.
Æn. vi. v. 19

To the Cumæan coaſt at length he came,
And, here alighting, built his coſtly frame
Inſcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The ſteerage of his wings that cut the ſky;
Then o'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt,
Sev'n youths from Athens yearly ſent to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete;
And next to thoſe the dreadful urn was plac'd,
In which the deſtin'd names by lots were caſt.
Dryden.

Among other ſubterraneous works there is the beginning of a paſſage, which is ſtopp'd up, within leſs than an hundred yards of the entrance, by the earth that is fallen into it. They ſuppoſe it to have been the other mouth of the Sibyl's grotto. It lies indeed in the ſame line with the entrance near the Avernus, is fac'd alike with the Opus Reticulatum, and has ſtill the marks of chambers that have been cut into the ſides of it. Among the many fables and conjectures which have been made on this grotto, I think it is highly probable, that it was once inhabited by ſuch as perhaps thought it a better ſhelter againſt the ſun than

than any other kind of building, or at leaſt that it was made with ſmaller trouble and expence. As for the moſaic and other works that may be found in it, they may very well have been added in later ages, according as they thought fit to put the place to different uſes. The ſtory of the Cimmerians is indeed clogged with improbabilities, as Strabo relates it; but it is very likely there was in it ſome foundation of truth. Homer's deſcription of the Cimmerians, whom he places in theſe parts, anſwers very well to the inhabitants of ſuch a long dark cavern.

The gloomy race, in ſubterraneous cells,
Among ſurrounding ſhades and darkneſs dwells;
Hid in th' unwholſome covert of the night,
They ſhun the approaches of the chearful light:
The ſun ne'er viſits their obſcure retreats,
Nor when he runs his courſe, nor when he ſets.
Unhappy mortals!——. Odyſſ. Lib. x.

Tu quoque littoribus noſtris, Æneïa nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Cajeta, dediſti:
Et nunc ſervat honos ſedem tuus, oſſoque nomen
Heſperia in magnâ, ſi qua eſt ea gloria, ſignat.
Æn. vii. v. 1.

And thou, O matron of immortal fame,
Here dying, to the ſhore haſt left thy name;
Cajeta ſtill the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy.
Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains;
Thy name ('tis all a ghoſt can have) remains.
Dryden.

I ſaw at Cajeta the rock of marble, ſaid to be cleft by an earthquake at our Saviour's death. There is written over the chapel door, that leads into

the very ſtory, which Virgil there mentions, was actually engraven on the front of it.

Redditus his primûm terris tibi, Phœbe, ſacravit
Remigium Alarum, poſuitque immania Templa.
In foribus lethum Androgeo: tum pendere pœnas
Cecropidæ juſſi, miſerum! Septena quotannis
Corpora Natorum: Stat ductis ſortibus urna.
Contra elata mari reſpondet Gnoſſia tellus, &c.
Æn. vi. v. 19

To the Cumæan coaſt at length he came,
And, here alighting, built his coſtly frame
Inſcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The ſteerage of his wings that cut the ſky;
Then o'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt,
Sev'n youths from Athens yearly ſent to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete;
And next to thoſe the dreadful urn was plac'd,
In which the deſtin'd names by lots were caſt.
Dryden.

Among other ſubterraneous works there is the beginning of a paſſage, which is ſtopp'd up, within leſs than an hundred yards of the entrance, by the earth that is fallen into it. They ſuppoſe it to have been the other mouth of the Sibyl's grotto. It lies indeed in the ſame line with the entrance near the Avernus, is fac'd alike with the Opus Reticulatum, and has ſtill the marks of chambers that have been cut into the ſides of it. Among the many fables and conjectures which have been made on this grotto, I think it is highly probable, that it was once inhabited by ſuch as perhaps thought it a better ſhelter againſt the ſun than

than any other kind of building, or at leaſt that it was made with ſmaller trouble and expence. As for the moſaic and other works that may be found in it, they may very well have been added in later ages, according as they thought fit to put the place to different uſes. The ſtory of the Cimmerians is indeed clogged with improbabilities, as Strabo relates it; but it is very likely there was in it ſome foundation of truth. Homer's deſcription of the Cimmerians, whom he places in theſe parts, anſwers very well to the inhabitants of ſuch a long dark cavern.

The gloomy race, in ſubterraneous cells,
Among ſurrounding ſhades and darkneſs dwells;
Hid in th' unwholſome covert of the night,
They ſhun the approaches of the chearful light:
The ſun ne'er viſits their obſcure retreats,
Nor when he runs his courſe, nor when he ſets.
Unhappy mortals!—— Odyſſ. Lib. x.

Tu quoque littoribus noſtris, Æneïa nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Cajeta, dediſti:
Et nunc ſervat honos ſedem tuus, oſſoque nomen
Heſperia in magnâ, ſi qua eſt ea gloria, ſignat.
Æn. vii. v. 1.

And thou, O matron of immortal fame,
Here dying, to the ſhore haſt left thy name;
Cajeta ſtill the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy.
Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains;
Thy name ('tis all a ghoſt can have) remains.
Dryden.

I ſaw at Cajeta the rock of marble, ſaid to be cleft by an earthquake at our Saviour's death. There is written over the chapel door, that leads into

into the crack, the words of the Evangeliſt *Ecce terræ motus factus eſt magnus:* Behold, there was a great earthquake! I believe every one who ſees this vaſt rent in ſo high a rock, and obſerves how exactly the convex parts of one ſide tally with the concave of the other, muſt be ſatisfied that it was the effect of an earthquake, though I queſtion not but it either happened long before the time of the Latin writers, or in the darker ages ſince; for otherwiſe I cannot but think they would have taken notice of its original. The port, town, caſtle, and antiquities of this place have been often deſcribed.

We touched next at Monte Circeio, which Homer calls Inſula Æëa, whether it be that it was formerly an iſland, or that the Greek ſailors of his time thought it ſo. It is certain they might eaſily have been deceived by its appearance, as being a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of earth, that is many miles in length, and almoſt of a level with the ſurface of the water. The end of this promontory is very rocky, and mightily expoſed to the winds and waves, which perhaps gave the firſt riſe to the howlings of wolves, and the roarings of lions, that uſed to be heard thence. This I had a very lively idea of, being forced to lie under it a whole night. Virgil's deſcription of Æneas paſſing by this coaſt can never be enough admired. It is worth while to obſerve how, to heighten the horror of the deſcription, he has prepared the reader's mind, by the ſolemnity of Cajeta's funeral, and the dead ſtilneſs of the night.

At pius exequiis Æneas ritè ſolutis,
Aggere compoſito tumuli, poſtquam alta quierunt
Æquora,

Æquora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Adſpirant auræ in noctem, nec candida curſus
Luna negat: Splendet tremulo ſub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circææ raduntur littora terræ:
Dives inacceſſos ubi Solis filia lucos
Aſſiduo reſonat cantu, tectiſque ſuperbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas:
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, iræque Leonum
Vincla recuſantum, et ſerâ ſub nocte rudentum:
Setigerique ſues atque in præſepibus urſi
Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum:
Quos hominum ex facie Dea ſæva potentibus herbis
Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.
Quæ ne monſtra pii paterentur talia Troës
Delati in portus, neu littora dira ſubirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela ſecundis,
Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.

Æn. vii. v. 5.

Now when the Prince her funeral rites had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene ſeas with ſails diſplay'd;
From land a gentle breeze aroſe, by night
Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was bright,
And the ſea trembled with her ſilver light.
Now near the ſhelves of Circe's ſhores they run,
(Circe the rich, the daughter of the ſun)
A dang'rous coaſt: The goddeſs waſtes her days
In joyous ſongs, the rocks reſound her lays.
In ſpinning or the loom, ſhe ſpends her night,
And cedar brands ſupply her father's light.
From hence were heard, (rebellowing to the main)
The roars of lions that refuſe the chain,
The grunts of briſtled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves that ſtun the ſailors ears.

Theſe

Theſe from their caverns, at the cloſe of night,
Fill the ſad iſle with horror and affright. (pow'r,
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's
(That watch'd the moon, and planetary hour)
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal ſhapes confin'd.
Which monſters, leſt the Trojan's pious hoſt
Should bear, or touch upon th' inchanted coaſt;
Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night
With riſing gales, that ſped their happy flight.
Dryden.

Virgil calls this promontory *Æiæ* Inſula Circes in the third Æneid; but it is the hero, and not the Poet that ſpeaks. It may however be looked upon as an intimation, that he himſelf thought it an iſland in Æneas's time. As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions in the beautiful deſcription that Plutarch and Longinus have taken notice of, they are moſt of them grubbed up ſince the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited; though there are ſtill many ſpots of it which ſhow the natural inclination of the ſoil leans that way.

The next place we touched upon was Nettuno, where we found nothing remarkable beſides the extreme poverty and lazineſs of the inhabitants. At two miles diſtance from it lie the ruins of Antium, that are ſpread over a great circuit of land. There are ſtill left the foundations of ſeveral buildings, and, what are always the laſt parts that periſh in a ruin, many ſubterraneous grottos and paſſages of a great length. The foundations of Nero's port are ſtill to be ſeen. It was altogether artificial, and compoſed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of circular figure, except where the ſhips were

were to enter, and had about three quarters of a mile in its ſhorteſt diameter. Though the making of this port muſt have coſt prodigious ſums of money, we find no model of it, and yet the ſame Emperor has a medal ſtruck in his own name for the port of Oſtia, which in reality was a work of his predeceſſor Claudius. The laſt Pope was at conſiderable charges to make a little kind of harbour in this place, and to convey freſh water to it, which was one of the artifices of the grand Duke, to divert his holineſs from his project of making Civita-vecchia a free port. There lies, between Antium and Nettuno, a cardinal's Villa, which is one of the pleaſanteſt for walks, fountains, ſhades, and proſpects that I ever ſaw.

Antium was formerly famous for the temple of fortune that ſtood in it. All agree there were two fortunes worſhipped here, which Suetonius calls *Fortunæ Antiates*, and Martial the *Sorores Antii*. Some are of opinion, that by theſe two goddeſſes were meant the Nemeſes, one of which rewarded good men, and the other puniſhed the wicked. Fabretti and others are apt to believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity, or ſhe who ſent afflictions to mankind, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument found in this very place, and ſuperſcribed *Fortunæ Felici*; which indeed may favour one opinion as well as the other, and ſhows at leaſt they are not miſtaken in the general ſenſe of their diviſion. I do not know whether any body has taken notice, that this double function of the goddeſs gives a conſiderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addreſſed to her. The whole poem is a prayer

to

to fortune, that ſhe would proſper Caeſar's arms, and confound his enemies, ſo that each of the goddeſſes has her taſk aſſigned in the Poet's prayer; and we may obſerve the invocation is divided between the two deities, the firſt line relating indifferently to either. That which I have marked ſpeaks to the goddeſs of proſperity, or, if you pleaſe, to the Nemeſis of the good, and the other to the goddeſs of adverſity, or to the Nemeſis of the wicked.

O Diva gratum quæ regis Antium,
'Præſens vel imo tollere de gradu
'Mortale corpus,' vel ſuperbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos! &c. Od. xxv. lib. i.

Great goddeſs, Antium's guardian power,
Whoſe force is ſtrong, and quick to raiſe
The loweſt to the higheſt place;
'Or with a wond'rous fall
'To bring the haughty lower,
'And turn proud triumphs to a funeral,' *&c.*
Creech.

If we take the firſt interpretation of the two fortunes for the double Nemeſis, the compliment to Caeſar is the greater, and the fifth ſtanza clearer than the commentators uſually make it; for the *Clavi trabales, cunei, uncus, liquidumque plumbum,* were actually uſed in the puniſhment of criminals.

Our next ſtage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber, into which we entered with ſome danger, the ſea being generally very rough in the parts, where the river ruſhes into it. The ſeaſon of the year, the muddineſs of the ſtream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given us when Æneas took the firſt view of it. *Atque*

Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum
Proſpicit; hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno,
Vorticibus rapidis et multâ flavus arenâ,
In mare prorumpit: variæ circumque ſupraque
Aſſuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo,
Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
Flectere iter Sociis, terræque advertere proras
Imperat, et lætus fluvio ſuccedit opaco. Æn. vii. v. 29.

The Trojan from the main beheld a wood,
Which thick with ſhades, and a brown horror ſtood:
Betwixt the trees the Tiber took his courſe,
With whirlpools dimpled, and with downward force
That drove the ſand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the ſea.
About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
That bath'd within, or baſk'd upon his ſide,
To tuneful ſongs their narrow throats apply'd.
The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy ſhade, and leave the main. Dryden.

It is impoſſible to learn from the ruins of the port of Oſtia what its figure was when it ſtood whole and entire. I ſhall therefore ſet down the medal, that I have before-mentioned, which repreſents it as it was formerly.

It is worth while to compare Juvenal's deſcription of this port with the figure it makes on the coin.

Tandem intrat poſitas incluſa per æquora moles,
Tyrrhenamque Pharon, porrectaque brachia, rurſus
Quæ pelago occurrunt medio, longéque relinquunt
Italiam : non ſic igitur mirabere portus
Quos Natura dedit—— Juv. Sat. xii. v. 75.

At laſt within the mighty mole ſhe gets,
Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the mid ſea meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind ;
A work ſo wond'rous nature ne'er deſign'd.
Dryden.

The ſeas may very properly be ſaid to be incloſed *(Incluſa)* between the two ſemicircular moles that almoſt ſurround them. The Coloſſus, with ſomething like a lighted torch in its hand, is probably the Pharos in the ſecond line. The two moles,

moles, that we muſt ſuppoſe are joined to the land behind the *Pharos*, are very poetically deſcribed by the

——*Porrectaque brachia, rurſus*
Quæ pelago occurrunt medio, longeque relinquunt
Italiam——————

as they retire from one another in the compaſs they make, till their two ends almoſt meet a ſecond time in the midſt of the waters, where the figure of *Neptune* ſits. The poet's reflection on the haven is very juſt, ſince there are few natural ports better land-locked, and cloſed on all ſides than this ſeems to have been. The figure of *Neptune* has a rudder by him, to mark the convenience of the harbour for navigation, as he is repreſented himſelf at the entrance of it, to ſhew it ſtood in the ſea. The dolphin diſtinguiſhes him from a river-god, and figures out his dominion over the ſeas. He holds the ſame fiſh in his hand on other medals. What it means we may learn from the *Greek* epigram on the figure of a Cupid, that had a dolphin in one hand, and a flower in the other.

Οὐδὲ μάτην παλάμαις καλέχει δελφῖνα ἢ ἄνθος,
Τῇ μὲν γὰρ γαῖαν τῇδε θάλασσαι ἔχει.

A proper emblem graces either hand,
In one he holds the ſea, in one the land.

Half a day more brought us to *Rome*, through a road that is commonly viſited by travellers.

ROME.

ROME.

IT is generally obſerved, that modern *Rome* ſtands higher than the ancient; ſome have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, taking one place with another. The reaſon given for it is, that the preſent city ſtands upon the ruins of the former; and indeed I have often obſerved, that where any conſiderable pile of building ſtood anciently, one ſtill finds a riſing ground, or a little kind of hill, which was doubtleſs made up out of the fragments and rubbiſh of the ruined edifice. But beſides this particular cauſe, we may aſſign another that has very much contributed to the raiſing the ſituation of ſeveral parts of *Rome*; it being certain the great quantities of earth that have been waſhed off the hills by the violence of ſhowers, had no ſmall ſhare in it. This any one may be ſenſible of, who obſerves how far ſeveral buildings, that ſtand near the roots of the mountains, are ſunk deeper in the earth than thoſe that have been on the tops of hills, or in open plains; for which reaſon the preſent face of *Rome* is much more even and level than it was formerly; the ſame cauſe, that has raiſed the low grounds, having contributed to ſink thoſe that were higher.

There are in *Rome* two ſets of antiquities, the *Chriſtian* and the *Heathen*. The former, though of a freſher date, are ſo embroiled with fable and legend,

gend, that one receives but little ſatisfaction from ſearching into them. The other give a great deal of pleaſure to ſuch as have met with them before in ancient authors; for a man who is in Rome can ſcarce ſee an object that does not call to mind a piece of a Latin Poet or hiſtorian. Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in works that were either neceſſary or convenient, ſuch as temples, highways, aqueducts, walls, and bridges of the city. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the Emperors, was rather for oſtentation or luxury, than any real uſefulneſs or neceſſity, as in baths, amphitheatres, circus's, obeliſks, triumphant pillars, arches, and Mauſoleums; for what they added to the aqueducts was rather to ſupply their baths and Naumachias, and to embelliſh the city with fountains, than out of any real neceſſity there was for them. Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo copiouſly deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, particularly by thoſe concerned in the learned collection of Grævius, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. There is however ſo much to be obſerved in ſo ſpacious a field of antiquities, that it is almoſt impoſſible to ſurvey them without taking new hints, and raiſing different reflexions, according as a man's natural turn of thoughts, or the courſe of his ſtudies direct him.

No part of the antiquities of Rome pleaſed me ſo much as the ancient ſtatues, of which there is ſtill an incredible variety. The workmanſhip is often the moſt exquiſite of any thing in its kind. A man would wonder how it were poſſible for ſo much life to enter into marble, as may be diſcovered in ſome of the beſt of them; and even in the

the meaneſt one has the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the faces, poſtures, airs and dreſs of thoſe that have lived ſo many ages before us. There is a ſtrange reſemblance between the figures of the ſeveral heathen deities, and the deſcriptions that the Latin Poets have given us of them; but as the firſt may be looked upon as the ancienter of the two, I queſtion not but the Roman Poets were the copiers of the Greek ſtatuaries. Tho' on other occaſions we often find the ſtatuaries took their ſubjects from the Poets. The Laocoon is too known an inſtance, among many others that are to be met with at Rome. In the Villa Aldobrandina are the figures of an old and young man, engaged together at the Cæſtus, who are probably the Dares and Entellus of Virgil; where by the way one may obſerve the make of the ancient Cæſtus, that it only conſiſted of many large thongs about the hand, without any thing like a piece of lead at the end of them, as ſome writers of antiquities have falſly imagined.

I queſtion not but many paſſages in the old Poets hint at ſeveral parts of ſculpture, that were in vogue in the authors time, though they are now never thought of, and that therefore ſuch paſſages loſe much of their beauty in the eye of a modern reader, who does not look upon them in the ſame light with the author's cotemporaries. I ſhall only mention two or three out of Juvenal, that his commentators have not taken notice of: The firſt runs thus;

Multa pudicitiæ veteris veſtigia forſan,
Aut aliqua extiterint, et ſub Jove, ſed Jove nondum
Barbato.———— Sat. vi. v. 14.

Some

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. Dry.

I appeal to any reader, if the humour here would not appear much more natural and unforced to a people that ſaw every day ſome or other ſtatue of this god with a thick buſhy beard, as there are ſtill many of them extant at Rome, than it can to us who have no ſuch idea of him, eſpecially if we conſider there was in the ſame city a temple dedicated to the young Jupiter, called Templum Vejovis, where, in all probability, there ſtood the particular ſtatue of a * Jupiter Imberbis. Juvenal, in another place, makes his flatterer compare the neck of one that is feebly built to that of Hercules holding up Antæus from the earth.

Et longum invalidi collum cervicibus æquat
Herculis Antæum procul à tellure tenentis.
Sat. iii. v. 88.

His long crane neck and narrow ſhoulders praiſe;
You'd think they were deſcribing Hercules
Lifting Antæus——— Dryden.

What a ſtrained unnatural ſimilitude muſt this ſeem to a modern reader, but how full of humour, if we ſuppoſe it alludes to any celebrated ſtatues of theſe two champions, that ſtood perhaps in ſome public place or highway near Rome? and, what makes it more than probable there were ſuch ſtatues, we meet with the figures, which Juvenal here deſcribes, on antique Intaglios and medals. Nay, Propertius has taken notice of the very ſtatues.

——*Luctantum in pulvere ſigna*
Herculis Antæique—— Lib. iii. Eleg. 22. v. 9.

* Vid Ovid. de Faſtis, Lib. iii.

Antæus

Antæus here and ſtern Alcides ſtrive,
And both the grappling ſtatues ſeem to live.

I cannot forbear obſerving here, that the turn of the neck and arms is often commended in the Latin Poets among the beauties of a man, as in Horace we find both put together, in that beautiful deſcription of jealouſy:

Dum tu, Lydia, Telephi
Cervicem roſeam, & cerea Telephi
Laudas Brachia, væ meum
Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.
Tunc nec mens mihi, nec color
Certâ ſede manent: humor in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens
Quâm lentis penitus macerer ignibus.

Od. 13. Lib. i. v. 1.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His roſy neck, and winding arms,
With endleſs rapture you recite,
And in the tender name delight;
My heart, enrag'd by jealous heats,
With numberleſs reſentment beats;
From my pale cheeks the colour flies,
And all the man within me dies;
By fits my ſwelling grief appears
In riſing ſighs, and falling tears,
That ſhew too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my inmoſt vitals prey,
And melt my very ſoul away.

This

This we ſhould be at a loſs to account for, did we not obſerve in the old Roman ſtatues, that theſe two parts were always bare, and expoſed to view, as much as our hands and face are at preſent. I cannot leave Juvenal without taking notice that his

Ventilat æſtivum digitis ſudantibus aurum,
Nec ſufferre queat majoris pondera Gemmæ.
Sat. i. v. 28.

Charg'd with light ſummer rings his fingers ſweat,
Unable to ſupport a gem of weight; Dryden.

was not anciently ſo great an hyperbole as it is now; for I have ſeen old Roman rings ſo very thick about, and with ſuch large ſtones in them, that it is no wonder a fop ſhould reckon them a little cumberſome in the ſummer ſeaſon of ſo hot a climate.

It is certain that ſatire delights in ſuch alluſions and inſtances as are extremely natural and familiar: When therefore we ſee any thing in an old ſatiriſt that looks forced and pedantic, we ought to conſider how it appeared in the time the Poet writ, and whether or no there might not be ſome particular circumſtances to recommend it to the readers of his own age, which we are now deprived of. One of the fineſt ancient ſtatues in Rome is a Meleager with a ſpear in his hand, and the head of a wild boar on one ſide of him. It is of Parian marble, and as yellow as ivory. One meets with many other figures of Meleager in the ancient Baſſo Relievos, and on the ſides of the Sarcophagi, or funeral monuments. Perhaps it was the arms or device of the old Roman hunters;

which conjecture I have found confirmed in a paſſage of Manilius, that lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the chriſtians have their St. Hubert. He ſpeaks of the conſtellation which makes a good ſportſman.

——*Quibus aſpirantibus orti*
Te, Meleagre, volunt—— Manil. Lib. v.

They, on whoſe birth this conſtellation ſhone,
Thee, Meleager, for their patron own.

I queſtion not but this ſets a verſe, in the fifth ſatire of Juvenal, in a much better light than if we ſuppoſe that the Poet aims only at the old ſtory of Meleager, without conſidering it as ſo very common and familiar a one among the Romans.

——*Flavi dignus ferro Meleagri*
Spumat aper—— Juv. Sat. 5. v. 115.

A boar intire, and worthy of the ſword
Of Meleager, ſmokes upon the board. Bowles.

In the beginning of the ninth ſatire, Juvenal aſks his friend, why he looks like Marſya when he was overcome?

Scire velim quare toties mihi, Nævole, triſtis
Occurris fronte obducta, ſeu Marſya victus? v. 1.

Tell me why ſaunt'ring thus from place to place,
I meet thee, Nævolus, with a clouded face?
Dryden's Juvenal.

Some

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe; others ſay that this paſſage alludes to the ſtory of the ſatyr Marſyas, who contended with Apollo; which I think is more humorous than the other, if we conſider there was a famous ſtatue of Apollo fleaing Marſya in the midſt of the Roman Forum, as there are ſtill ſeveral ancient ſtatues of Rome on the ſame ſubject.

There is a paſſage in the ſixth ſatire of Juvenal, that I could never tell what to make of, until I had got the interpretation of it from one of Bellorio's ancient Baſſo Relievos.

Magnorum Artificum frangebat pocula miles,
Ut phaleris gauderet Equus: cælataque caſſis
Romuleæ ſimulachra feræ manſueſcere juſſæ
Imperii fato, et geminos ſub rupe Quirinos,
Ac nudam effigiem clypeo fulgentis et haſta,
Pendentiſque Dei perituro oſtenderat hoſti.

Juv. Sat. xi. v. 102.

Or elſe a helmet for himſelf he made,
Where various warlike figures were inlaid:
The Roman wolf ſuckling the twins was there,
And Mars himſelf, arm'd with his ſhield and ſpear,
Hov'ring above his creſt, did dreadful ſhow,
As threatning death to each reſiſting foe.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Juvenal here deſcribes the ſimplicity of the old Roman ſoldiers, and the figures that were generally engraven on their helmets. The firſt of them was the wolf giving ſuck to Romulus and Remus: The ſecond, which is comprehended in the two laſt verſes is not ſo intelligible. Some of the commentators tell us, that the god here mentioned is

Mars, that he comes to ſee his two ſons ſucking the wolf, and that the old ſculptors generally drew their figures naked, that they might have the advantage of repreſenting the different ſwelling of the muſcles, and the turns of the body. But they are extremely at a loſs to know what is meant by the word Pendentis; ſome fancy it expreſſes only the great emboſſment of the figure; others believe it hung off the helmet in Alto Relievo, as in the foregoing tranſlation. Lubin ſuppoſes, that the god Mars was engraven on the ſhield, and that he is ſaid to be hanging, becauſe the ſhield which bore him hung on the left ſhoulder. One of the old interpreters is of opinion, that by hanging is only meant a poſture of bending forward to ſtrike the enemy. Another will have it, that whatever is placed on the head may be ſaid to hang, as we call hanging-gardens ſuch as are planted on the top of the houſe. Several learned men, who like none of theſe explications, believe there has been a fault in the tranſcriber, and that Pendentis ought to be Perdentis; but they quote no manuſcript in favour of their conjecture. The true meaning of the words is certainly as follows. The Roman ſoldiers, who were not a little proud of their founder, and the military genius of their republic, uſed to bear on their helmets the firſt hiſtory of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and ſuckled by a wolf. The figure of the god was made as if deſcending on the prieſteſs Ilia, or as others call her Rhea Silvia. The occaſion required his body ſhould be naked.

Tu quoque inermis eras cum te formoſa Sacerdos
Cepit, ut hinc urbi Semina magna dares.

Ovid. de Faſt. Lib. iii. v. 10.

Then

Then too, our mighty ſire, thou ſtood'ſt diſarm'd,
When thy rapt ſoul the lovely prieſteſs charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore——

though on other occaſions he is drawn, as Horace has deſcribed him, *Tunica cinctum adamantina*—girt with a veſt of adamant. The ſculptor however, to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt of the gods, gave him, what the medalliſts call his proper attributes, a ſpear in one hand, and a ſhield in the other. As he was repreſented deſcending, his figure appeared ſuſpended in the air over the veſtal virgin, in which ſenſe the word Pendentis is extremely proper and poetical. Beſides the antique Baſſo Relievo, that made me firſt think of this interpretation, I have ſince met with the ſame figures on the reverſes of a couple of ancient coins, which were ſtamped in the reign of Antoninus Pius, as a compliment to that Emperor, whom, for his excellent government and conduct of the city of Rome, the ſenate regarded as a ſecond kind of founder.

Ilia Veſtalis (quid enim vetat inde moveri)
Sacra lavaturas mane petebat aquas:
Feſſa reſedit humi, ventoſque accepit aperto
Pectore, turbatas reſtituitque comas.
Dum ſedet, umbroſæ ſalices volucreſque canoræ
Fecerunt Somnos & leve murmur aquæ.
Blanda quies victis furtim ſubrepit ocellis,
Et cadit a mento languida facta manus.

Mar

Mars videt hanc, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupita:
Et ſua divina furta fefellit ope.
Somnus abit: jacet illa gravis; jam ſcilicet intra
Viſcera Romanæ conditor urbis erat.
Ovid. de Faſtis. Lib. iii. v. 11.

As the fair veſtal to the fountain came,
(Let none be ſtartled at a veſtal's name)
Tir'd with the walk, ſhe laid her down to reſt,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt
To take the freſhneſs of the morning air,
And gather'd in a knot her flowing hair:
While thus ſhe reſted on her arm reclined,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the ſhade,
And purling ſtreams that through the meadow ſtray'd,
In drowſy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
The god of war beheld the virgin lie,
The god beheld her with a lover's eye,
And by ſo tempting an occaſion preſs'd,
The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poſſeſs'd;
Conceiving, as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.

I cannot quit this head without taking notice of a line in Seneca the tragedian.

——*Primus emergit ſolo*
Dextra ferocem cornibus premens taurum
Zetus——— Sen. OEdip. Act 3.

—Firſt Zetus riſes through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toſſes back his horns in vain.

I cannot doubt but the Poet had here in view the poſture of Zetus in the famous groupe of figures, which repreſents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull.

I could not forbear taking particular notice of the ſeveral muſical inſtruments that are to be ſeen in the hands of the Apollos, muſes, fauns, ſatyrs, bacchanals, and ſhepherds, which might certainly give a great light to the diſpute for preference between the antient and modern muſic. It would perhaps be no impertinent deſign to take off all their models in wood, which might not only give us ſome notion of the ancient muſic, but help us to pleaſanter inſtruments than are now in uſe. By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one ſtring inſtrument that ſeems comparable to our violins; for they are all play'd on, either by the bare fingers, or the Plectrum; ſo that they were incapable of adding any length to their notes, or of varying them by thoſe inſenſible ſwellings and wearings-away of ſound upon the ſame ſtring, which give ſo wonderful a ſweetneſs to our modern muſic. Beſides, that the ſtring inſtruments muſt have had very low and feeble voices, as may be gueſſed from the ſmall proportion of wood about them, which could not contain air enough to render the ſtrokes, in any conſiderable meaſure, full and ſonorous. There is a great deal of difference in the make, not only of the ſeveral kinds of inſtruments, but even among thoſe of the ſame name. The Syringa, for example, has ſometimes four, and ſometimes more pipes, as high as to twelve. The ſame variety of ſtrings may be obſerved on their harps, and of ſtops on their Tibiæ; which ſhows the little foundation that ſuch writers have gone upon, who from a verſe perhaps in Virgil's ec'ogues, or a ſhort paſſage in a Claſſic author, have been

been ſo very nice in determining the preciſe ſhape of the ancient muſical inſtruments, with the exact number of their pipes, ſtrings, and ſtops. It is indeed the uſual fault of the writers of antiquities, to ſtraiten and confine themſelves to particular models. They are for making a kind of ſtamp on every thing of the ſame name, and, if they find any thing like an old deſcription of the ſubject they treat on, they take care to regulate it, on all occaſions according to the figure it makes in ſuch a paſſage: As the learned German author, quoted by Monſieur Baudelot, who had probably never ſeen any thing of a houſhold-god, more than a Canopus, affirms roundly, that all the ancient Lares were made in the faſhion of a jug-bottle. In ſhort, the antiquaries have been guilty of the ſame fault as the ſyſtem-writers, who are for cramping their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a ſcience into a few general maxtims. This a man has occaſion of obſerving more than once in the ſeveral fragments of antiquity that are ſtill to be ſeen in Rome. How many dreſſes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, lachrymary veſſels, Priapus's, houſhold-gods, which have ſome of them been repreſented under ſuch a particular form, as any one of them has been deſcribed with in an ancient author, and would probably be all ſo, were they not ſtill to be ſeen in their own vindication? Madam Dacier, from ſome old cuts of Terence, fancies that the Larva or Perſona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet. Among all the ſtatues at Rome, I remember to have ſeen but two that are the figures of actors, which are both in the Villa Matthei.

One ſees on them the faſhion of the old ſock and Larva, the latter of which anſwers the deſcription that is given of it by this learned lady, though I queſtion not but ſeveral others were in uſe; for I have ſeen the figure of Thalia, the comic muſe, ſometimes with an entire head-piece in her hand, ſometimes with about half the head and a little friz, like a tower running round the edges of the face, and ſometimes with a maſk for the face only, like thoſe of a modern make. Some of the Italian actors wear at preſent theſe maſks for the whole head. I remember formerly I could have no notion of that fable in Phædrus, before I had ſeen the figures of theſe intire head-pieces.

Perſonam Tragicam forte Vulpes viderat :
O quanta Species, inquit, cerebrum non habet !
Lib. i. Fab. 7.

As wily Reynard walk'd the ſtreets at night,
On a tragedian's maſk he chanc'd to light;
Turning it o'er he mutter'd with diſdain,
How vaſt a head is here without a brain !

I find Madam Dacier has taken notice of this paſſage in Phædrus, upon the ſame occaſion; but not ſo the following one in Martial, which alludes to the ſame kind of maſks;

Non omnes fallis, ſcit te Proſerpina canum;
Perſonam capiti detrahet illa tuo.
Lib. iii. Epigr. 43.

Why ſhould'ſt thou try to hide thyſelf in youth?
Impartial Proſerpine beholds the truth,
And, laughing at ſo fond and vain a taſk,
Will ſtrip thy hoary noddle of its maſk.

In

In the Villa Borgheſe is the buſt of a young Nero, which ſhows us the form of an ancient Bulla on the breaſt, which is neither like a heart, as Macrobius deſcribes it, nor altogether reſembles that in Cardinal Chigi's cabinet; ſo that, without eſtabliſhing a particular inſtance into a general rule, we ought, in ſubjects of this nature, to leave room for the humour of the artiſt or wearer. There are many figures of gladiators at Rome, though I do not remember to have ſeen any of the Retiarius, the Samnite, or the antagoniſt to the Pinnirapus. But what I could not find among the ſtatues, I met with in two antique pieces of moſaic, which are in the poſſeſſion of a Cardinal. The Retiarius is engaged with the Samnite, and has had ſo lucky a throw, that his net covers the whole body of his adverſary from head to foot; yet his antagoniſt recovered himſelf out of the toils, and was conqueror, according to the inſcription. In another piece is repreſented the combat of the Pinnirapus, who is armed like the Samnite, and not like the Retiarius, as ſome learned men have ſuppoſed: On the helmet of his antagoniſt are ſeen the two Pinnæ, that ſtand up on either ſide like the wings in the Petaſius of a Mercury, but riſe much higher and are more pointed.

There is no part of the Roman antiquities that we are better acquainted with, than what relates to their ſacrifices. For as the O'd Romans were very much devoted to their religion, we ſee ſeveral parts of it entering their ancient Baſſo Relievos, ſtatues, and medals; not to mention their altars, tombs, monuments, and thoſe particular ornaments of architecture, which were borrowed from it. An heathen ritual could not inſtruct a man better than theſe ſeveral pieces of antiquity, in the particular cere-

ceremonies and punctilios that attended the diffe rent kinds of ſacrifices. Yet there is a much greater variety in the make of the ſacrificing inſtruments, than one finds in thoſe who have treated of them, or have given us their pictures. For not to inſiſt too long on ſuch a ſubject, I ſaw in Signior Antonio Politi's collection a Patera without any riſing in the middle, as it is generally engraven, and another with a handle to it, as Macrobius deſcribes it, though it is quite contrary to any that I have ever ſeen cut in marble; and I have obſerved perhaps ſeveral hundreds. I might here inlarge on the ſhape of the triumphal chariot, which is different in ſome pieces of ſculpture from what it appears in others; and on the figure of the Diſcus, that is to be ſeen in the hand of the celebrated Caſtor at Don Livio's, which is perfectly round, and not oblong, as ſome antiquaries have repreſented it, nor has it any thing like a ſling faſtened to it, to add force to the toſs

Protinus imprudens, actuſque cupidine luſus
Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat——
——De Hyacinthi diſco.
Ovid. Metam. Lib. x. v. 182.

Th' unwary youth, impatient for the caſt,
Went to ſnatch up the rolling orb in haſte.

Notwithſtanding there are ſo great a multitude of clothed ſtatues at Rome, I could never diſcover the ſeveral different Roman garments; for it is very difficult to trace out the figure of a veſt, through all the plaits and foldings of the drapery; beſides that the Roman garments did not differ from each other ſo much by the ſhape, as by the embroidery and colour,

lour, the one of which was too nice for the ſtatuary's obſervation, as the other does not lie within the expreſſion of the chiſſel. I obſerved, in abundance of Bas Reliefs, that the Cinctus Gabinus is nothing elſe but a long garment, not unlike a ſurplice, which would have trailed on the ground had it hung looſe, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. After this it is worth while to read the laborious deſcription that Ferrarius has made of it. *Cinctus Gabinus non aliud fuit quam cum togæ lacinia lævo brachio ſubducta intergumita rejiciebatur, ut contracta retraheretur ad pectus, atque ita in nodum necteretur; qui nodus ſive cinctus togam contrahebat, brevioremque et ſtrictiorem reddidit. De re Veſtiar.* Lib. i. Cap. 14. The Cinctus Gabinus was nothing more, than, when the bottom of the garment, being thrown over the left ſhoulder behind the back, was brought round to the breaſt in ſuch a manner, as to be gathered into a knot; which knot or cincture, ſtraitened the garment, and made it both leſs and tighter. Lipſius's deſcription of the Samnite armour, ſeems drawn out of the very words of Livy; yet, not long ago a ſtatue, which was dug up at Rome, dreſſed in this kind of armour, gives a much different explication of Livy from what Lipſius has done. This figure was ſuperſcribed *BA. TO. NI.* from whence Fabretti concludes, that it was a monument erected to the gladiator Bato, who, after having ſucceeded in two combats, was killed in the third, and honourably interred, by order of the Emperor Caracalla. The manner of punctuation after each ſyllable is to be met with in other antique inſcriptions. I confeſs I could never learn where this figure is now to be ſeen; but I think it may ſerve as an inſtance

ſtance of the great uncertainty of this ſcience of antiquities*.

In a palace of Prince Ceſarini I ſaw buſts of all the Antonine family, which were dug up about two years ſince, not far from Albano, in a place where is ſuppoſed to have ſtood a Villa of Marcus Aurelius. There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Fauſtina's, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, a young Commodus, and Annius Verus, all incomparably well cut.

Though the ſtatues that have been found among the ruins of old Rome are already very numerous, there is no queſtion but poſterity will have the pleaſure of ſeeing many noble pieces of ſculpture which are ſtill undiſcovered; for doubtleſs there are greater treaſures of this nature under ground, than what are yet brought to light. They have often dug into lands that are deſcribed in old authors, as the places where ſuch particular ſtatues and obeliſks ſtood, and have ſeldom failed of ſucceſs, in their purſuits. There are ſtill many ſuch promiſing ſpots of ground that have never been ſearched into. A great part of the Palatine mountain, for example, lies untouched, which was formerly the ſeat of the imperial palace, and may be preſumed to abound with more treaſures of this nature than any other part of Rome..

Ecce Palatino crevit reverentia monti,
Exultatque habitante Deo, potioraque Delphis
Supplicibus late populis oracula pandit.
Non alium certe decuit rectoribus orbis
Eſſe Larem, nulloque magis ſe colle poteſtas.

* Vid. Fabr. de Columnâ Trajani.

Æſtimat

Æſtimat et ſummi ſentit faſtigia juris,
Attollens apicem ſubjectis regia roſtris
Tot circum delubra videt, tantiſque Deorum
Cingitur excubiis———

Claud. de ſexto Conſulat. Honorii.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial ſeat,
(An awful pile!) ſtands venerably great:
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In ſupplicating crowds to learn their doom:
To Delphi leſs th' enquiring worlds repair,
Nor does a greater god inhabit there:
This ſure the pompous manſion was deſign'd
To pleaſe the mighty rulers of mankind;
Inferior temples riſe on either hand,
And on the borders of the palace ſtand,
While o'er the reſt her head ſhe proudly rears,
And lodg'd amidſt her guardian gods appears.

But whether it be that the richeſt of theſe diſcoveries fall into the Pope's hands, or for ſome other reaſon, it is ſaid that the Prince Farneſe, who is the preſent owner of this ſeat, will keep it from being turned up, until he ſees one of his own family in the chair. There are undertakers in Rome who often purchaſe the digging of fields, gardens, or vineyards, where they find any likelihood of ſucceeding, and ſome have been known to arrive at great eſtates by it. They pay according to the dimenſions of the ſurface they are to break up, and after having made eſſays into it, as they do for coal in England, they rake into the moſt promiſing parts of it, though they often find to their diſappointment, that others have been beforehand with them. However they generally gain enough by the rubbiſh

rubbiſh and bricks, which the preſent architects value much beyond thoſe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their ſearch. I was ſhown two ſpaces of ground, where part of Nero's golden houſe ſtood, for which the owner has been offered an extraordinary ſum of money. What encouraged the undertakers are ſeveral very ancient trees, which grow upon the ſpot, from whence they conclude that theſe particular tracts of ground muſt have lain untouched for ſome ages. It is pity there is not ſomething like a public regiſter, to preſerve the memory of ſuch ſtatues as have been found from time to time, and mark the particular places where they have been taken up, which would not only prevent many fruitleſs ſearches for the future, but might often give a conſiderable light into the quality of the place, or the deſign of the ſtatue.

But the great magazine for all kinds of treaſure, is ſuppoſed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be ſure when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city ſacked by a barbarous enemy, as they have done more than once, that they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches this way as could beſt bear the water: beſides what the inſolence of a brutiſh conqueror may be ſuppoſed to have contributed, who had an ambition to waſte and deſtroy all the beauties of ſo celebrated a city. I need not mention the old common-ſhore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town with the current and violence of an ordinary river, nor the frequent inundations of the Tiber, which may have ſwept away many of the ornaments of its banks, nor the ſeveral ſtatues that the Romans themſelves flung into it, when they would revenge themſelves on the

the memory of an ill citizen, a dead tyrant, or a diſcarded favourite. At Rome they have ſo general an opinion of the riches of this river, that the Jews have formerly proffered the Pope to cleanſe it ſo they might have for their pains, what they found in the boſom of it. I have ſeen the valley near Ponte molle, which they propoſed to faſhion into a new channel for it, until they had cleared the old for its reception. The Pope however would not comply with the propoſal, as fearing the heats might advance too far before they had finiſhed their work, and produce a peſtilence among his people; though I do not ſee why ſuch a deſign might not be executed now with as little danger as in Auguſtus's time, were there as many hands employed upon it. The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber, and by conſequence free them from thoſe frequent inundations to which they are ſo ſubject at preſent; for the channel of the river is obſerved to be narrower within the walls, than either below or above them.

Before I quit this ſubject of the ſtatues, I think it is very obſervable, that, among thoſe which are already found, there ſhould be ſo many not only of the ſame perſons, but made after the ſame deſign. One would not indeed wonder to ſee ſeveral figures of particular deities and emperors, who had a multitude of temples erected to them, and had their ſeveral ſets of worſhippers and admirers. Thus Ceres, the moſt beneficent and uſeful of the heathen divinities, has more ſtatues than any other of the gods or goddeſſes, as ſeveral of the Roman Empreſſes took a pleaſure to be repreſented in her dreſs. And I believe one finds as many figures of that excellent Emperor Marcus Aurelius, as of all the reſt together;

together; becauſe the Romans had ſo great a veneration for his memory, that it grew into a part of their religion to preſerve a ſtatue of him in almoſt every private family. But how comes it to paſs, that ſo many of theſe ſtatues are cut after the very ſame model, and not only of theſe, but of ſuch as had no relation, either to the intereſt or devotion of the owner, as the dying Cleopatra, the Narciſſus, the fawn leaning againſt the trunk of a tree, the boy with a bird in his hand, the Leda and her ſwan, with many others of the ſame nature? I muſt confeſs I always looked on figures of this kind as the copies of ſome celebrated maſter-piece, and queſtion not but they were famous originals, that gave riſe to the ſeveral ſtatues which we ſee with the ſame air, poſture, and attitudes. What confirms me in this conjecture, there are many ancient ſtatues of the Venus de Medicis, the Silenus with the young Bacchus in his arms, the Hercules Farneſe, the Antinous, and other beautiful originals of the ancients, that are already drawn out of the rubbiſh, where they lay concealed for ſo many ages. Among the reſt I have obſerved more that are formed after the deſign of the Venus of Medicis, than of any other; from whence I believe one may conclude, that it was the moſt celebrated ſtatue among the ancients, as well as among the moderns. It has always been uſual for ſculptors to work upon the beſt models, as it is for thoſe that are curious to have copies of them.

I am apt to think ſomething of the ſame account may be given of the reſemblance that we meet with in many of the antique Baſſo Relievos. I remember I was very well pleaſed with the device of one that I met with on the tomb of a young Roman lady, which had been made for her by her mother.

mother. The ſculptor had choſen the rape of Proſerpine for his device, where in one end you might ſee the god of the dead (Pluto) hurrying away a beautiful young virgin (Proſerpine) and at the other the grief and diſtraction of the mother (Ceres) on that occaſion. I have ſince obſerved the ſame device upon ſeveral Sarcophagi, that have incloſed the aſhes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought took, though at firſt it received its riſe from ſuch a particular occaſion as I have mentioned, the ignorance of the ſculptors applied it promiſcuouſly. I know there are authors who diſcover a myſtery in this device.

A man is ſometimes ſurpriſed to find ſo many extravagant fancies as are cut on the old pagan tombs. Maſks, hunting-matches, and bacchanals, are very common; ſometimes one meets with a lewd figure of a Priapus, and in the Villa Pamphilia is ſeen a ſatyr coupling with a goat. There are however many of a more ſerious nature, that ſhadow out the exiſtence of the ſoul after death, and the hopes of a happy immortality. I cannot leave the Baſſo Relievos, without mentioning one of them, where the thought is extremely noble. It is called Homer's Apotheoſis, and conſiſts of a groupe of figures cut in the ſame block of marble, and riſing one above another by four or five different aſcents. Jupiter ſits at the top of it with a thunderbolt in his hand, and, in ſuch a majeſty as Homer himſelf repreſents him, preſides over the ceremony.

There,

There, far apart, and high above the reſt,
The thund'rer ſat; where old Olympus ſhrouds
His hundred heads in heav'n, and props the clods.
Pope.

Immediately beneath him are the figures of the nine muſes, ſuppoſed to be celebrating the praiſes of the Poet. Homer himſelf is placed at one end of the loweſt row, ſitting in a chair of ſtate, which is ſupported on each ſide by the figure of a kneeling woman. The one holds a ſword in her hand to repreſent the Iliad or actions of Achilles, as the other has an Apluſtre to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. About the Poet's feet are creeping a couple of mice, as an emblem of the Batrachomyomachia. Behind the chair ſtands time, and the genius of the earth, diſtinguiſhed by their proper attributes, and putting a garland on the Poet's head, to intimate the mighty reputation he has gained in all ages, and in all nations of the world. Before him ſtands an altar with a bull ready to be ſacrificed to the new god, and behind the victim a train of the ſeveral virtues that are repreſented in Homer's Works, or to be learned out of them, lifting up their hands in admiration of the Poet, and in applauſe of the ſolemnity. This antique piece of ſculpture is in the poſſeſſion of the conſtable Colonna, but never ſhown to thoſe who ſee the palace unleſs they particularly deſire it.

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate to any of the buildings or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. Thoſe of the firſt kind have been already publiſhed by the writers of the Roman antiquities, and may be moſt of them met with in the laſt edition of Donatus, as the pillars of Trajan

Trajan and Antonine, the arches of Druſus Germanicus and Septimius Severus, the temples of Janus, Concord, Veſta, Jupitertonans, Apollo and Fauſtina, the Circus Maximus, Agonalis, and that of Caracalla, or, according to Fabretti, of Galienus, of Veſpaſian's amphitheatre, and Alexander Severus's baths; though, I muſt confeſs, the ſubject of the laſt may be very well doubted of. As for the Metaſudans and Pons Ælius, which have gained a place among the buildings that are now ſtanding, and to be met with on old reverſes of medals; the coin that ſhows the firſt is generally rejected as ſpurious, nor is the other, tho' cited in the laſt edition of Monſieur Vaillant, eſteemed more authentic by the preſent Roman medaliſts, who are certainly the moſt ſkilful in the world, as to the mechanical part of this ſcience. I ſhall cloſe up this ſet of medals with a very curious one, as large as a medalion, that is ſingular in its kind. On one ſide is the head of the Emperor Trajan, the reverſe has on it the Circus Maximus, and a view of the ſide of the Palatine mountain that faces it, on which are ſeen ſeveral edifices, and among the reſt the famous temple of Apollo, that has ſtill a conſiderable ruin ſtanding. This medal I ſaw in the hands of Monſeigneur Strozzi, brother to the Duke of that name, who has many curioſities in his poſſeſſion, and is very obliging to a ſtranger who deſires the ſight of them. It is a ſurpriſing thing, that among the great pieces of architecture repreſented on the old coins, one can never meet with the Pantheon, the Mauſoleum of Auguſtus, Nero's golden houſe, the Moles Adriani, the Septizonium of Severus, the baths of Dioclesian, &c. But ſince it was the cuſtom of the Roman Emperors thus to regiſter their moſt remarkable buildings as well as actions, and ſince there are ſeveral in either

of

of theſe kinds not to be found on medals, more extraordinary than thoſe that are, we may, I think, with great reaſon ſuſpect our collections of the old coins to be extremely deficient, and that thoſe which are already found out ſcarce bear a proportion to what are yet undiſcovered. A man takes a great deal more pleaſure in ſurveying the ancient ſtatues, who compares them with medals, than it is poſſible for him to do without ſome little knowledge this way; for theſe two arts illuſtrate each other; and as there are ſeveral particulars in hiſtory and antiquities which receive a great light from ancient coins, ſo would it be impoſſible to decipher the faces of the many ſtatues that are to be ſeen at Rome, without ſo univerſal a key to them. It is this that teaches to diſtinguiſh the Kings and Conſuls, Emperors and Empreſſes, the deities and virtues, with a thouſand other particulars relating to a ſtatuary, and not to be learnt by any other means. In the Villa Pamphilia ſtands the ſtatue of a man in woman's clothes, which the antiquaries do not know what to make of, and therefore paſs it off for an Hermaphrodite: But a learned medaliſt in Rome has lately fixed it to Clodius, who is ſo famous for having intruded into the ſolemnities of the Bona Dea in a woman's habit; for one ſees the ſame features and make of face in a medal of the Clodian family.

I have ſeen on coins the four fineſt figures perhaps that are now extant: The Hercules Farneſe, the Venus of Medicis, the Apollo in the Belvidere, and the famous Marcus Aurelius on horſeback. The oldeſt medal that the firſt appears upon is on one of Lucius Verus. We may conclude, I think, from hence, that theſe ſtatues were extremely celebrated among

among the old Romans, or they would never have been honoured with a place among the Emperor's coins. We may further obſerve, that all four of them make their firſt appearance in the Antonine family; for which reaſon I am apt to think they are all of them the product of that age. They would probably have been mentioned by Pliny the naturaliſt, who lived in the next reign, ſave one, before Antoninus Pius, had they been made in his time. As for the brazen figure of Marcus Aurelius on horſeback, there is no doubt of its being of this age, though I muſt confeſs it may be doubted, whether the medal I have cited repreſents it. All I can ſay for it is, that the horſe and man on the medal are in the ſame poſture as they are on the ſtatue, and that there is a reſemblance of Marcus Aurelius's face; for I have ſeen this reverſe on a medalion of Don Livio's cabinet, and much more diſtinctly in another very beautiful one, that is in the hands of Signior Marcus Antonio. It is generally objected, that Lucius Verus would rather have placed the figure of himſelf on horſeback upon the reverſe of his own coin, than the figure of Marcus Aurelius. But it is very well known that an Emperor often ſtamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his Collegue, as an inſtance of his reſpect or friendſhip for him; and we may ſuppoſe Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather revered as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. The famous Antinous in the Belvidere muſt have been made too about this age; for he died towards the middle of Adrian's reign, the immediate predeceſſor of Antoninus Pius. This intire figure, though not to be found in medals, may be ſeen in ſeveral precious ſtones. Monſieur La Chauſſe, the author of the Muſæum Romanum, ſhewed

ſhewed me an Antinous that he has publiſhed in his laſt volume, cut in a Cornelian, which he values at fifty piſtoles. It repreſents him in the habit of a Mercury, and is the fineſt Intaglia that I ever ſaw.

Next to the ſtatues, there is nothing in Rome more ſurprizing than that amazing variety of ancient pillars of ſo many kinds of marble. As moſt of the old ſtatues may be well ſuppoſed to have been cheaper to their firſt owners, than they are to a modern purchaſer, ſeveral of the pillars are certainly rated at a much lower price at preſent than they were of old. For, not to mention what a huge column of Granite, Serpentine, or Porphyry muſt have coſt in the quarry, or in its carriage from Ægypt to Rome, we may only conſider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and poliſh. It is well known how theſe ſorts of marble reſiſt the impreſſions of ſuch inſtruments as are now in uſe. There is indeed a Milaneſe at Rome who works in them; but his advances are ſo very ſlow, that he ſcarce lives upon what he gains by it. He ſhowed me a piece of Porphyry worked into an ordinary ſalver, which had coſt him four months continual application, before he could bring it into that form. The ancients had probably ſome ſecret to harden the edges of their tools, without recurring to thoſe extravagant opinions of their having an art to mollify the ſtone, or that it was naturally ſofter at its firſt cutting from the rock or, what is ſtill more abſurd, that it was an artificial compoſition, and not the natural product of mines and quarries. The moſt valuable pillars about Rome, for the marble of which they are made, are the four columns of oriental jaſper in St. Paulina's chapel at St. Mary Maggiore; two of oriental granite in St. Pudenziana; one of tranſparent oriental

ental jaſper in the Vatican library; four of Nero-Bianco in St. Cecilia Tranſtevere; two of Brocatello, and two of oriental agate in Don Livio's palace; two of Giallo Antico in St. John Lateran, and two of Verdi Antique in the Villa Pamphilia. Theſe are all intire and ſolid pillars, and made of ſuch kinds of marble as are no where to be found but among antiquities, whether it be that the veins of it are undiſcovered, or that they were quite exhauſted upon the ancient buildings. Among theſe old pillars I cannot forbear reckoning a great part of an alabaſter column, which was found in the ruins of Livia's Portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be ſeen over the high Altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it in the ſhape of a croſs in a hole of the wall that was made on purpoſe to receive it; ſo that the light, paſſing through it from without, makes it look, to thoſe who are in the church, like a huge tranſparent croſs of amber. As for the workmanſhip of the old Roman pillars, Monſieur Deſgodetz, in his accurate meaſures of theſe ruins, has obſerved, that the ancients have not kept to the nicety of proportion, and the rules of art, ſo much as the moderns in this particular. Some, to excuſe this defect, lay the blame of it on the workmen of Ægypt, and of other nations, who ſent moſt of the ancient pillars ready ſhaped to Rome: Others ſay, that the ancients knowing architecture was chiefly deſigned to pleaſe the eye, only took care to avoid ſuch diſproportions as were groſs enough to be obſerved by the ſight, without minding whether or no they approached to a mathematical exactneſs: Others will have it rather to be an effect of art, and of what the Italians call the Guſto grande, than of any negligence in the architect; for they ſay, the ancients

always conſidered the ſituation of a building, whether it was high or low, in an open ſquare or in a narrow ſtreet, and more or leſs deviated from their rules of art, to comply with the ſeveral diſtances and elevations from which their works were to be regarded. It is ſaid there is an Ionic pillar in the Santa Maria Tranſtevere, where the marks of the compaſs are ſtill to be ſeen on the volute, and that Palladio learnt from hence the working of that difficult problem; but I never could find time to examine all the old columns of that church. Among the pillars I muſt not paſs over the two nobleſt in the world, thoſe of Trajan and Antonine. There could not have been a more magnificent deſign than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an Emperor's aſhes have been ſo nobly lodged, as in the midſt of his metropolis, and on the top of ſo exalted a monument, with the greateſt of his actions underneath him? Or, as ſome will have it, his ſtatue was on the top, his urn at the foundation, and his battles in the midſt. The ſculpture of it is too well known to be here mentioned. The moſt remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius, ſending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the chriſtian legion, and will be a ſtanding evidence for it, when any paſſage in an old author may be ſuppoſed to be forged. The figure, that Jupiter here makes among the clouds, puts me in mind of a paſſage in the Æneid, which gives juſt ſuch another image of him. Virgil's Interpreters are certainly to blame, that ſuppoſe it is nothing but the air which is here meant by Jupiter.

Quantus ab occaſu veniens pluvialibus hœdis
Verberat imber humum, quam multa grandine nimbi

In

In vada præcipitant, quum Jupiter horridus auſtris
Torquet aquoſam hyemem, et cælo cava nubila rumpit.
Æn. ix. v. 668.

The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe:
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain,
Or bellowing clouds burſt with a ſtormy ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground.
Dryden.

I have ſeen a medal, that, according to the opinion of many learned men, relates to the ſame ſtory. The Emperor is intitled on it Germanicus, (as it was in the wars of Germany that this circumſtance happened) and carries on the reverſe a thunderbolt in his hand; for the heathens attributed the ſame miracle to the piety of the Emperor, that the chriſtians aſcribed to the prayers of their legion.
Fulmen de cælo precibus ſuis contra hoſtium Machinamentum Marcus extorſit, ſuis pluvia impetrata cum ſui laborarent. *Jul. Capit.*

The Emperor Marcus Aurelius, by his prayers, extorted thunder from heaven againſt the enemy's battering engine, having obtained rain for his army, when it was oppreſſed with thirſt.

Claudian takes notice of this miracle, and has given the ſame reaſon for it.

——————Ad templa vocatus,
Clemens Marce, redis, cum gentibus undique cinctam
Exuit Heſperiam paribus fortuna periclis.
Laus ibi nulla ducum, nam flammeus imber in hoſtem
Decidit, hunc dorſo trepidum fumante ferebat

Ambuſtus ſonipes ; hic tabeſcente ſolutus
Subſedit galea, liquefactaque fulgure cuſpis
Canduit, et ſubitis fluxere vaporibus enſes.
Tunc, contenta polo, mortalis neſcia teli
Pugna fuit. Chaldæa mago ſeu carmine ritu
Armavere Deos : ſeu quod reor, omne tonantis
Obſequium Marci mores potuere mereri.

De ſexto Conſ. Hon.

So mild Aurelius to the gods repaid
The grateful vows that in his fears he made,
When Latium from unnumber'd foes was freed :
Nor did he then by his own force ſucceed;
But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild barbarian in the ſtorm expir'd.
Wrapt in devouring flames the horſeman rag'd,
And ſpurr'd his ſteed in equal flames engag'd :
Another pent in his ſcorch'd armour glow'd,
While from his head the melting helmet flow'd ;
Swords by the lightning's ſubtle force diſtill'd,
And the cold ſheath with running metal fill'd :
No human arm its weak aſſiſtance brought,
But heav'n, offended heav'n the battle fought ;
Whether dark magic and Chaldean charms
Had fill'd the ſkies, and ſet the god in arms ;
Or good Aurelius (as I more believe)
Deſerv'd whatever aid the thunderer could give.

I do not remember that M. Dacier, among ſeveral quotations on this ſubject, in the life of Marcus Aurelius, has taken notice, either of the forementioned figure on the pillar of Marcus Antoninus, or of the beautiful paſſage I have quoted out of Claudian.

It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been charged with ſeveral parts of the Ægyptian hiſtories inſtead of Hieroglyphics; which might have given no ſmall light

light to the antiquities of that nation, which are now quite ſunk out of ſight in thoſe remoter ages of the world. Among the triumphal arches, that of Conſtantine is not only the nobleſt of any in Rome, but in the world. I ſearched narrowly into it, eſpecially among thoſe additions of ſculpture made in the Emperor's own age, to ſee if I could find any mark of the apparition, that is ſaid to have preceded the very victory which gave occaſion to the triumphal arch. But there are not the leaſt traces of it to be met with, which is not very ſtrange, if we conſider that the greateſt part of the ornaments were taken from Trajan's arch, and ſet up to the new conqueror, in no ſmall haſte, by the ſenate and people of Rome, who were then moſt of them heathens. There is however ſomething in the inſcription, which is as old as the arch itſelf, which ſeems to hint at the Emperor's viſion. *Imp. Cæſ. Fl. Conſtantino maximo P. F. Auguſto S. P. Q. R. quod* inſtinctu Divinitatis *mentis magnitudine cum exercitu ſuo tam de Tyranno quam de omni ejus Factione uno tempore juſtis Rempublicam ultus eſt armis arcum triumphis inſignem dicavit.* To the Emperor Conſtantine, &c. the ſenate and people of Rome have dedicated this triumphal arch, becauſe, through a Divine Impulſe, with a greatneſs of mind, and by force of arms he delivered the commonwealth at once from the tyrant and all his faction. There is no ſtatue of this Emperor at Rome with a croſs to it, though the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians ſay there were many ſuch erected to him. I have ſeen his medals that were ſtamped with it, and a very remarkable one of his ſon Conſtantius, where he is crowned by a victory on the reverſe, with this inſcription, *In hoc Signo*

Victor eris. This triumphal arch, and ſome other buildings of the ſame age, ſhow us that architecture held up its head after all the other arts of deſigning were in a very weak and languiſhing condition, as it was probably the firſt among them that revived. If I was ſurpriſed not to find the croſs in Conſtantine's arch, I was as much diſappointed not to ſee the figure of the temple of Jeruſalem on that of Titus, where are repreſented the golden candleſtick, the table of ſhew-bread, and the river Jordan. Some are of opinion, that the compoſite pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple, and obſerve that theſe are the moſt antient of any that are found of that order.

It is almoſt impoſſible for a man to form, in his imagination, ſuch beautiful and glorious ſcenes as are to be met with in ſeveral of the Roman churches and chapels; for having ſuch a prodigious ſtock of ancient marble within the very city, and at the ſame time ſo many different quarries in the bowels of their country, moſt of their chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of incruſtations, as cannot poſſibly be found in any other part of the world. And notwithſtanding the incredible ſums of money, which have been already laid out this way, there is ſtill the ſame work going forward in other parts of Rome, the laſt ſtill endeavouring to outſhine thoſe that went before them. Painting, ſculpture and architecture, are at preſent far from being in a flouriſhing condition; but it is thought they may

all

all recover themſelves under the preſent pontificate, if the wars and confuſions of Italy will give them leave. For as the pope is himſelf a maſter of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts, ſo at Rome any of theſe arts immediately thrives under the encouragement of the Prince, and may be fetched up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries, where they have not ſuch excellent models to form themſelves upon.

I ſhall conclude my obſervations on Rome with a letter of King Henry the eighth to Anne of Bullein, tranſcribed out of the famous manuſcript in the Vatican, which the Biſhop of Saliſbury aſſures us is written with the King's own hand.

'The cauſe of my writing at this time is to 'hear of your health and proſperity, of which 'I would be as glad as in a manner of my own, 'praying God that it be his pleaſure to ſend us 'ſhortly together, for, I promiſe, I long for it; 'howbeit I truſt it ſhall not be long too, and 'ſeeing my darling is abſent, I can no leſs do 'than ſend her ſome fleſh, prognoſticating that 'hereafter thou muſt have ſome of mine, which 'if he pleaſe, I would have now. As touching 'your ſiſter's mother, I have conſigned Walter 'Welſh to write to my Lord Manwring my mind 'therein; whereby I truſt he ſhall not have power 'to diſſeid her; for ſurely, whatever is ſaid, it 'cannot ſo ſtand with his honour, but that he 'muſt needs take his natural daughter in her 'extreme neceſſity. No more to you at this

'time, my own darling, but that with a whiſtle
'I wiſh we were together one evening; by the
'hand of yours,

HENRY.

Theſe letters are always ſhown to an Engliſhman that viſits the Vatican library.

TOWNS

Within the Neighbourhood of

ROME.

I Spent three or four days on Tivoli, Freſcati, Paliſtrina and Albano. In our way to Tivoli I ſaw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and ſmelt the ſtench that ariſes from its waters ſome time before I ſaw them. Martial mentions this offenſive ſmell in an epigram of the fourth book, as he does the rivulet itſelf in the firſt.

Quod ſiccæ redolet locus lacunæ,
Crudarum nebulæ quod Albularum. Lib. vi. Epigr. 4.

The dying marſhes ſuch a ſtench convey,
Such the rank ſteams of reeking Albula.

Itur ad Herculeæ gelidas qua Tiburis arces,
Canaque ſulphureis Albula ſumat aquis.
Lib. i. Epigr. 5.

As from high Rome to Tivoli you go
Where Albula's ſulphureous waters flow.

The little lake that gives riſe to this river, with its floating iſlands, is one of the moſt extraordinary natural curioſities about Rome. It lies in the very flat of Campania; and as it is the drain of theſe parts, it is no wonder that it is ſo impregnated with ſulphur. It has at bottom ſo thick a ſediment of it, that, upon throwing in a ſtone, the water boils for a conſiderable time over the place which has been ſtirred up. At the ſame time are ſeen little flakes of ſcurf riſing up, that are probably the parts which compoſe the iſlands; for they often mount of themſelves, though the water is not troubled.

I queſtion not but this lake was formerly much larger than it is at preſent, and that the banks have grown over it by degrees, in the ſame manner as the iſlands have been formed on it. Nor is it improbable but that, in proceſs of time, the whole ſurface of it may be cruſted over, as the iſlands inlarge themſelves, and the banks cloſe in upon them. All about the lake, where the ground is dry, we found it to be hollow by the trampling of our horſes feet. I could not diſcover the leaſt traces of the Sibyls temple and grove, which ſtood on the borders of this lake. Tivoli is ſeen at a diſtance lying along the brow of a hill. Its ſituation has given Horace occaſion to call it Tibur Supinum, as Virgil perhaps for the ſame reaſon intitles it Superbum. The Villa de Medicis with its water-works, the caſcade of the Teverone, and the ruins of the Sibyls temple (of which Vignola has made a little copy at St. Peter's de Montorio) are deſcribed in every itinerary. I muſt confeſs I was moſt pleaſed with a beautiful proſpect that none of them have mentioned, which lies at about a mile diſtance from the town. It opens on one ſide into the Roman Cam-

Campania, where the eye loſes itſelf on a ſmooth ſpacious plain. On the other ſide is a more broken and interrupted ſcene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and ſhadowings that naturally ariſe from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves and valleys. But the moſt enlivening part of all is the river Teverone, which you ſee at about a quarter of a mile's diſtance throwing itſelf down a precipice, and falling by ſeveral caſcades from one rock to another, until it gains the bottom of the valley, where the ſight of it would be quite loſt, did not it ſometimes diſcover itſelf through the breaks and openings of the woods that grow about it. The Roman painters often work upon this landſkip, and I am apt to believe that Horace had his eye upon it in thoſe two or three beautiful touches which he has given us of theſe ſeats. The Teverone was formerly called the Anio.

Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
Nec tam Lariſſæ percuſſit campus opimæ,
Quam domus Albuncæ reſonantis,
Et præceps Anio et Tiburni lucus, et uda,
Mobilibus pomaria rivis. Lib. i. Od. vii. v. 10.

Not fair Lariſſa's fruitful ſhore,
Nor Lacedæmon, charms me more
Than high Albunea's airy walls,
Reſounding with her water-falls,
And Tivoli's delightful ſhades,
And Anio rolling in caſcades,
That through the flow'ry meadows glides,
And all the beauteous ſcene divides.

I remember Monſieur Dacier explains Milibus by Ductilibus, and believes that the word elates to the

the conduits, pipes, and canals, that were made to diſtribute the waters up and down, according to the pleaſure of the owner. But any one who ſees the Teverone muſt be of another opinion, and conclude it to be one of the moſt moveable rivers in the world, that has its ſtream broken by ſuch a multitude of caſcades, and is ſo often ſhifted out of one channel into another. After a very turbulent and noiſy courſe of ſeveral miles among the rocks and mountains, the Teverone falls into the valley before mentioned, where it recovers its temper, as it were by little and little, and after many turns and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. In which ſenſe we are to underſtand Silius Italicus's deſcription, to give it its proper beauty.

Sulphureis gelidus qua ſerpit lenitur undis,
Ad genitorem Anio labens ſine murmure Tibrim.

Here the loud Anio's boiſt'rous clamours ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glides in peace
To his old ſire the Tiber———

At Freſcati I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the firſt ſketch of Verſailles in the walks and water-works. The proſpect from it was doubtleſs much more delightful formerly, when the Campania was ſet thick with towns, villas, and plantations. Cicero's Tuſculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles off this town, though moſt of the modern writers have fixed it at Freſcati. Nardini ſays, there was found among the ruins at Grotto Ferrate a piece of ſculpture, which Cicero himſelf mentions in one of his familiar epiſtles. In going to Freſcati we had a fair view of mount Algido.

On our way to Palæſtrina we ſaw the lake Regillus, famous for the apparition of Caſtor and Pollux, who were here ſeen to give their horſes drink after the battle between the Romans and the ſon-in-law of Tarquin. At ſome diſtance from it we had a view of the Lacus Gabinus, that is much larger than the former. We left the road for about half a mile to ſee the ſources of a modern aqueduct. It is entertaining to obſerve how the little ſprings and rills, that break out of the ſides of the mountain, are gleaned up, and conveyed through little covered channels into the main hollow of the aqueduct. It was certainly very lucky for Rome, ſeeing it had occaſion for ſo many aqueducts, that there chanced to be ſuch a range of mountains within its neighbourhood. For by this means they could take up their water from what height they pleaſed, without the expence of ſuch an engine as that of Marli. Thus the Claudian aqueduct ran thirty-eight miles, and ſunk after the proportion of five foot and a half every mile, by the advantage only of a high ſource and the low ſituation of Rome. Palæſtrina ſtands very high, like moſt other towns in Italy, for the advantage of the cool breezes; for which reaſon Virgil calls it Altum, and Horace Frigidum Præneſte. Statius calls it Præneſte Sacrum, becauſe of the famous temple of Fortune that ſtood in it. There are ſtill great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this antient temple. But the moſt conſiderable remnant of it is a very beautiful Moſaic pavement, the fineſt I have ever ſeen in marble. The parts are ſo well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. There are in it the figures of a rhinoceros, of elephants, and of ſeveral other animals, with little landſkips, which look very lively and well painted, though they are made

out

out of the natural colours and ſhadows of the marble. I do not remember ever to have met with an old Roman Moſaic, compoſed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the glaſs-houſes, which the Italians call Smalte. Theſe are much in uſe at preſent, and may be made of what colour and figure the workman pleaſes; which is a modern improvement of the art, and enables thoſe who are employed in it to make much finer pieces of Moſaic than they did formerly.

In our excurſion to Albano we went as far as Nemi, that takes its name from the Nemus Dianæ. The whole country thereabouts is ſtill over-run with woods and thickets. The lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, ſo ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains and groves, that the ſurface of it is never ruffled with the leaſt breath of wind, which, perhaps, together with the clearneſs of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's Looking-glaſs.

——*Speculumque Dianæ.* Virg.

Prince Cæſarini has a palace at Jenſano, very near Nemi in a pleaſant ſituation, and ſet off with many beautiful walks. In our return from Jenſano to Albano, we paſſed through la Ricca, the Aricia of the ancients, Horace's firſt ſtage from Rome to Brundiſi. There is nothing at Albano ſo remarkable as the proſpect from the Capuchins garden, which for the extent and variety of pleaſing incidents is, I think, the moſt delightful one that I ever ſaw. It takes in the whole Campania, and terminates in a full view of the Mediterranean. You have a ſight at the ſame time of the Alban lake, which lies juſt by in an oval figure of about ſeven miles

miles round, and, by reaſon of the continued circuit of high mountains that incompaſs it, looks like the Area of ſome vaſt amphitheatre. This, together with the ſeveral green hills and naked rocks, within the neighbourhood, makes the moſt agreeable confuſion imaginable. Albano keeps up its credit ſtill for wine, which perhaps would be as good as it was anciently, did they preſerve it to as great an age; but as for olives, there are now very few here, though they are in great plenty at Tivoli;

——*Albani pretioſa ſenectus.* Juv. Sat. xiii. v. 214.

Cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
Setinis, cujus patriam titulumque Senectus
Delevit multa veteris fuligine teſtæ. Id. Sat. 5. v. 33.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſparkling Alban, or Setine;
Whoſe title and whoſe age with mould o'ergrown,
The good old caſk for ever keeps unknown.
Bowles.

——*Palladiæ ſeu collibus uteris Albæ.*
Mart. Lib. v. Epigr. 1.

Whether the hills of Alba you prefer,
Whoſe riſing tops the fruitful olive bear.

Albanæ——Olivæ. Id. Lib. . Epigr. 16.

Th' Albanian olives.

The places mentioned in this chapter were all of them formerly the cool retirements of the Romans, where they uſed to hide themſelves among the woods

woods and mountains, during the exceſſive heats of their ſummer; as Baiæ was the general winter rendezvous.

Jam terras volucremque polum fuga veris Aquoſi
Laxat, et Icariis cœlum latratibus urit.
Ardua jam denſæ rareſcunt mœnia Romæ:
Hos Præneſte jacrum, nemus hos glaciale Dianæ,
Algidus aut horrens, aut Tuſcula protegit Umbra,
Tiburis hi lucos, Anienaque frigora captant. Sil. iv. 1.

Albanos quoque Tuſculoſque colles
Et quodcunque jacet ſub urbe frigus:
Fidenas veteres, breveſque Rubras,
Et quod Virgineo cruore gaudet
Annæ pomiferum nemus Perennæ.
Mart. Lib. 1. Epigr. 123.

All ſhun the raging dog-ſtar's ſultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat:
Some hid in Nemi's gloomy foreſts lie,
To Paleſtrina ſome for ſhelter fly;
Others to catch the breeze of breathing air,
To Tuſculum or Algido repair;
Or in moiſt Tivoli's retirements find
A cooling ſhade, and a refreſhing wind.

On the contrary, at preſent, Rome is never fuller of nobility than in ſummer-time: for the country towns are ſo infeſted with unwholſome vapours, that they dare not truſt themſelves in them while the heats laſt. There is no queſtion but the air of the Campania would be now as healthful as it was formerly, were there as many fires burning in it, and as many inhabitants to manure the ſoil. Leaving Rome about the latter end of October, in my way to Sienna,

Sienna, I lay the firſt night at a little village in the territories of the ancient Veii.

Hæc tum nomina erant, nunc ſunt ſine nomine Campiæ
Virg. Æn. vi. v. 776.

Theſe then were names, now fields without a name.

The ruins of their capital city are at preſent ſo far loſt, that the geographers are not able to determine exactly the place where they once ſtood; So literally is that noble prophecy of Lucan fulfilled, of this and other places of Latium.

——Gentes Mars iſte futuras
Obruet, et populos venientis in orbem
Erepto natale feret; tunc omne Latinum
Fabula nomen erit: Gabios, Veioſque, Coramque
Pulvere vix tectæ poterunt monſtrare ruinæ,
Albanoſque lares Laurentinoſque penates,
Rus vacuum, quod non habitet niſi nocte coacta
Invitus—————— Lib. vii. v. 389

Succeeding nations by the ſword ſhall die,
And ſwallow'd up in dark oblivion lie;
Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an antiquated fable ſound;
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay:
High Alba's walls and the Lavinian Strand,
(A lonely deſert, and an empty land)
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A ſingle houſe to their benighted gueſt.

We

We here ſaw the lake Bacca, that gives riſe to the Cremera, on whoſe banks the Fabii were ſlain.

Tercentum numerabat avos, quos turbine Martis
Abſtulit una Dies, cum fors non æqua labori
Patricio Cremeræ maculavit ſanguine ripas.

Sil. Ital. Lib. i.

Fabius a num'rous anceſtry could tell,
Three hundred heroes that in battle fell,
Near the ſam'd Cremera's diſaſt'rous flood,
That ran polluted with Patrician blood

We ſaw afterwards, in the progreſs of our voyage, the lakes of Vico and Bolſena. The laſt is reckoned one and twenty miles in circuit, and is plentifully ſtocked with fiſh and fowl. There are in it a couple of Iſlands, that are perhaps the two floatting iſles mentioned by Pliny, with that improbable circumſtance of their appearing ſometimes like a circle, and ſometimes like a triangle, but never like a Quadrangle. It is eaſy enough to conceive how they might become fixed, though they once floated; and it is not very credible, that the naturaliſt could be deceived in his account of a place that lay, as it were, in the neighbourhood of Rome. At the end of this lake ſtands Montefiaſcone, the habitation of Virgil's Æqui Faliſci, Æn. 7. and on the ſide of it, the town of the Volſinians, now called Bolſena.

Aut poſitis nemoroſa inter juga Volſiniis.

Juv. Sat. iii. v191.

———Volſinium ſtood
Cover'd with mountains, and inclos'd with wood.

I ſaw

I ſaw in the churchyard of Bolſena an antique funeral monument (of that kind which they called a Sarcophagus) very intire, and what is particular, engraven on all ſides with a curious repreſentation of a Bacchanal. Had the inhabitants obſerved a couple of lewd figures at one end of it, they would not have thought it a proper ornament for the place where it now ſtands. After having travelled hence to Aquapendente, that ſtands in a wonderful pleaſant ſituation, we came to the little brook which ſeparates the Pope's dominions from the great Duke's. The frontier caſtle of Radicofani is ſeated on the higheſt mountain in the country, and is as well fortified as the ſituation of the place will permit. We here found the natural face of the country quite changed from what we had been entertained with in the Pope's dominions. For inſtead of the many beautiful ſcenes of green mountains and fruitful valleys, that we had been preſented with for ſome days before, we ſaw now nothing but a wild naked proſpect of rocks and hills, worn out on all ſides with gutters and channels, and not a tree or ſhrub to be met with in a vaſt circuit of ſeveral miles. This ſavage proſpect put me in mind of the Italian proverb, that, 'The Pope has the fleſh, and the 'great Duke the bones of Italy.' Among a large extent of theſe barren mountains I ſaw but a ſingle ſpot that was cultivated, on which there ſtood a convent.

SIENNA,

SIENNA, LEGHORNE, PISA.

SIENNA ſtands high, and is adorned with a great many towers of brick, which in the time of the commonwealth were erected to ſuch of the members as had done any conſiderable ſervice to their country. Theſe towers gave us a ſight of the town a great while before we entered it. There is nothing in this city ſo extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleaſure after he has ſeen St. Peter's, though it is quite of another make, and can only be looked upon as one of the maſter-pieces of Gothic architecture. When a man ſees the prodigious pains and expence that our forefathers have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy to himſelf what miracles of architecture they would have left us had they only been inſtructed in the right way; for when the devotion of thoſe ages was much warmer than it is at preſent, and the riches of the people much more at the diſpoſal of the prieſts here was ſo much money conſumed on theſe Gothic cathedrals,

cathedrals, as would have finiſhed a greater variety of noble buildings, than have been raiſed either before or ſince that time.

One would wonder to ſee the vaſt labour that has been laid out on this ſingle cathedral. The very ſpouts are loaden with ornaments; the windows are formed like ſo many ſcenes of perſpective, with a multitude of little pillars retiring one behind another: the great columns are finely engraven with fruits and foliage that run twiſting about them from the very top to the bottom; the whole body of the church is chequered with different lays of white and black marble, the pavement curiouſly cut out in deſigns and ſcripture-ſtories, and the front covered with ſuch a variety of figures, and over-run with ſo many little mazes and labyrinths of ſculpture, that nothing in the world can make a prettier ſhew to thoſe, who prefer falſe beauties and affected ornaments, to a noble and majeſtic ſimplicity. Over-againſt this church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoe-maker, who has been beatified, though never ſainted. There ſtands a figure of him ſuperſcribed, *Sutor ultra Crepidam.*—A ſhoemaker beyond his laſt. I ſhall ſpeak nothing of the extent of this city, the cleanlineſs of its ſtreets, nor the beauty of its piazza, which ſo many travellers have deſcribed. As this is the laſt republic that fell under the ſubjection of the Duke of Florence, ſo it is ſtill ſuppoſed to retain many hankerings after its ancient liberty. For this reaſon when the keys and pageants of the Duke's towns and governments paſs in proceſſion before him, on St. John Baptiſt's day, I was told that Sienna comes in the rear of his dominions and is puſhed forward by thoſe that follow, to ſhow the reluctancy it has to appear in ſuch a ſolemnity. I

ſhall

ſhall ſay nothing of the many groſs and abſurd traditions of St. Catharine of Sienna, who is the great ſaint of this place. I think there is as much pleaſure in hearing a man tell his dreams, as in reading accounts of this nature. A traveller, that thinks them worth his obſervation, may fill a book with them at every great town in Italy.

From Sienna we went forward to Leghorne, where the two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's ſtatue of the great Duke, amidſt the four ſlaves chained to this pedeſtal, are very noble ſights. The ſquare is one of the largeſt, and will be one of the moſt beautiful in Italy, when this ſtatue is erected in it, and a town-houſe built at one end of it to front the church that ſtands at the other. They are at a continual expence to cleanſe the ports, and keep them from being choaked up, which they do by the help of ſeveral engines that are always at work, and employ many of the great Duke's ſlaves. Whatever part of the harbour they ſcoop in, it has an influence on all the reſt; for the ſea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. They draw a double advantage from the dirt that is taken up, as it clears the port, and at the ſame time dries up ſeveral marſhes about the town, where they lay it from time to time. One can ſcarce imagine how great profits the Duke of Tuſcany receives from this ſingle place, which are not generally thought ſo conſiderable, becauſe it paſſes for a free port. But it is very well known how the great Duke, on a late occaſion, notwithſtanding the privileges of the merchants, drew no ſmall ſums of money out of them; though ſtill in reſpect of the exorbitant dues that are paid at moſt other ports, it deſervedly retains the name of free. It brings into his dominions a great increaſe of people from all other nations.

hey

They reckon in it near ten thouſand Jews, many of them very rich, and ſo great traffickers, that our Engliſh factors complain they have moſt of our country trade in their hands. It is true the ſtrangers pay little or no taxes directly; but out of every thing they buy there goes a large gabel to the government. The very ice-merchant at Leghorne pays above a thouſand pounds ſterling annually for his privilege, and the tobacco-merchant ten thouſand. The ground is ſold by the great Duke at a very high price, and houſes are every day riſing on it. All the commodities that go up into the country, of which there are great quantities, are clogged with impoſitions as ſoon as they leave Leghorne. All the wines, oils, and ſilks, that come down from the fruitful valleys of Piſa, Florence, and other parts of Tuſcany, muſt make their way through ſeveral duties and taxes before they can reach the port. The canal that runs from the ſea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be ſhipped off, which does not a little enrich the owners: and in proportion as private men grow wealthy, their legacies, law-ſuits, daughters portions, *&c.* increaſe, in all which the great Duke comes in for a conſiderable ſhare. The Lucqueſe, who traffic at this port, are ſaid to bring in a great deal into the Duke's coffers. Another advantage, which may be of great uſe to him, is, that at five or ſix days warning he might find credit in this town for very large ſums of money, which no other Prince in Italy can pretend to. I need not take notice of the reputation that this port gives him among foreign princes; but there is one benefit ariſing from it, which, though never thrown into the account, is doubtleſs very conſiderable. It is well known how the Piſans and Florentines long regretted

the

the loſs of their ancient liberty, and their ſubjection to a family that ſome of them thought themſelves equal to, in the flouriſhing times of their commonwealths. The town of Leghorne has accidentally done what the greateſt fetch of politics would have found difficult to have brought about; for it has almoſt unpeopled Piſa, if we compare it with what it was formerly; and every day leſſens the number of the inhabitants of Florence. This does not only weaken thoſe places, but at the ſame time turns many of their buſieſt ſpirits, from their old notions of honour and liberty, to the thoughts of traffic and merchandiſe: And as men engaged in the road of thriving are no friends to changes and revolutions, they are at preſent worn into a habit of ſubjection, and puſh all their purſuits another way. It is no wonder therefore that the great duke has ſuch apprehenſions of the Pope's making Civita Vecchia a free port, which may in time prove ſo very prejudicial to Leghorne. It would be thought an improbable ſtory, ſhould I ſet down the ſeveral methods that are commonly reported to have been made uſe of, during the laſt pontificate, to put a ſtop to this deſign. The great Duke's money was ſo well beſtowed in the conclave, that ſeveral of the cardinals diſſuaded the Pope from the undertaking, and at laſt turned all his thoughts upon the little port which he made at Antium, near Nettuno. The chief workmen, that were to have conveyed the water to Civita Vecchia, were bought off; and when a poor Capuchin, that was thought proof againſt all bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after he had entered upon it. The preſent Pope however, who is very well acquainted with the ſecret hiſtory, and the weakneſs of his predeceſſor, ſeems reſolved

reſolved to bring the project to its perfection. He has already been at vaſt charges in finiſhing the aqueduct, and had ſome hopes that, if the war ſhould drive our Engliſh merchants from Sicily and Naples they would ſettle here. His holineſs has told ſome Engliſh gentlemen, that thoſe of our nation ſhould have the greateſt privileges of any but the ſubjects of the church. One of our countrymen, who makes a good figure at Rome, told me the Pope has this deſign extremely at his heart, but that he fears the Engliſh will ſuffer nothing like a reſident or counſel in his dominions, though at the ſame time he hoped the buſineſs might as well be tranſacted by one that had no public character. This gentleman has ſo buſied himſelf in the affair, that he has offended the French and Spaniſh Cardinals, in ſo much that Cardinal Janſon refuſed to ſee him, when he would have made his apology for what he had ſaid to the Pope on this ſubject. There is one great objection to Civita Vechia, that the air of the place is not wholeſome; but this, they ſay, proceeds from want of inhabitants, the air of Leghorne having been worſe than this before the town was well peopled.

The great profits, which have accrued to the Duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame project. The moſt likely to ſucceed in it would be the Genoeſe, who lie more convenient than the Venetians, and have a more inviting form of government, than that of the church, or that of Florence. But as the port of Genoa is ſo very ill guarded againſt ſtorms, that no privileges can tempt the merchants from Leghorne into it, ſo dare not the Genoeſe make any other of their ports free, leſt it ſhould draw to it moſt of their commerce and inhabitants, and by conſequence ruin their chief city.

From Leghorne I went to Piſa, where there is ſtill the ſhell of a great city, though not half furniſhed with inhabitants. The great church, baptiſtery, and leaning tower, are very well worth ſeeing, and are built after the ſame fancy with the cathedral of Sienna. Half a day's journey more brought me into the republic of Lucca.

THE

THE REPUBLIC OF LUCCA.

IT is very pleaſant to ſee how the ſmall territories of this little republic are cultivated to the beſt advantage, ſo that one cannot find the leaſt ſpot of ground, that is not made to contribute its utmoſt to the owner. In all the inhabitants there appears an air of chearfulneſs and plenty, not often to be met with in thoſe of the countries which lie about 'em. There is but one gate for ſtrangers to enter at, that it may be known what numbers of them are in the town. Over it is written in letters of gold, *Libertas.*

This republic is ſhut up in the great Duke's dominions, who at preſent is very much incenſed againſt it, and ſeems to threaten it with the fate of Florence, Piſa, and Sienna. The occaſion as follows.

The Lucqueſe plead preſcription for hunting in one of the Duke's foreſts, that lies upon their frontiers, which about two years ſince was ſtrictly forbidden them, the Prince intending to preſerve the game for his own pleaſure. Two or three ſportſmen of the republic, who had the hardineſs to offend againſt the prohibition, were ſeized, and kept in a neighbouring priſon. Their countrymen, to the number of threeſcore, attacked the place where they were kept in cuſtody, and reſcued them. The great Duke redemands his priſoners, and, as a further ſatisfaction, would have the governor of the town, where the threeſcore aſſailants had combined together, delivered into his hands; but receiving only excuſes, he reſolved to do himſelf juſtice. Accordingly he ordered all the Lucqueſe to be ſeized that were found on a market-day, in one of his frontier towns. Theſe amounted to fourſcore, among whom were perſons of ſome conſequence in the republic. They are now in priſon at Florence, and, as it is ſaid, treated hardly enough; for there are fifteen of the number dead within leſs than two years. The King of Spain, who is protector of the commonwealth, received information from the great Duke of what had paſſed, who approved of his proceedings, and ordered the Lucqueſe by his governor of Milan, to give a proper ſatisfaction. The republic, thinking themſelves ill uſed by their protector, as they ſay at Florence, have ſent to Prince Eugene to deſire the Emperor's protection, with an offer of winter-quarters, as it is ſaid, for four thouſand Germans. The great Duke riſes on them in his demands, and will not be ſatisfied with leſs than a hundred thouſand crowns, and a ſolemn embaſſy to beg pardon for the paſt, and promiſe amendment for the future. Thus

ſtands

ſtands the affair at preſent, that may end in the ruin of the commonwealth, if the French ſucceed in Italy. It is pleaſent however to hear the diſcourſe of the common people of Lucca, who are firmly perſuaded that one Lucqueſe can beat five Florentines, who are grown low-ſpirited, as they pretend, by the great Duke's oppreſſions and have nothing worth fighting for. They ſay, they can bring into the field twenty or thirty thouſand fighting men, all ready to ſacrifice their lives for their liberty They have a good quantity of arms and ammunition, but few horſe. It muſt be owned theſe people are more happy, at leaſt in imagination, than the reſt of their neighbours, becauſe they think themſelves ſo; though ſuch a chimerical happineſs is not perculiar to republicans, for we find the ſubjects of the moſt abſolute Prince in Europe are as proud of their monarch as the Lucqueſe of being ſubject to none. Should the French affairs proſper in Italy, it is poſſible the great Duke may bargain for the republic of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures, as his predeceſſors did formerly with the Emperor for that of Sienna. The great Dukes have never yet attempted any thing on Lucca, as not only fearing the arms of their protector, but becauſe they are well aſſured, that, ſhould the Lucqueſe be reduced to the laſt extremity, they would rather throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe, or ſome ſtronger neighbour, than ſubmit to a ſtate for which they have ſo great an averſion. And the Florentines are very ſenſible, that it is much better having a weak ſtate within their dominions, than the branch of one as ſtrong as themſelves. But ſhould ſo formidable a power, as that of the French King, ſupport them in their attempts, there is no government in Italy that would dare to interpoſe.

This republic, for the extent of its dominions, is eſteemed the richeſt and beſt peopled ſtate of Italy. The whole adminiſtration of the government paſſes into different hands at the end of every two months, which is the greateſt ſecurity imaginable to their liberty, and wonderfully contributes to the quick diſpatch of all public affairs: But in any exigence of ſtate, like that they are now preſſed with, it certainly aſks much longer time to conduct any deſign, for the good of the commonwealth to its maturity and perfection.

FLORENCE.

I Had the good luck to be at Florence when there was an opera acted, which was the eighth that I had ſeen in Italy. I could not but ſmile to read the ſolemn proteſtation of the Poet in the firſt page, where he declares that he believes neither in the fates, deities, or deſtinies; and that, if he has made uſe of the words, it is purely out of a poetical liberty, and not from his real ſentiments, for that in all theſe particulars he believes as the holy mother church believes and commands.

PROTESTA.

Le voci Fato, Deita, Deſtino, e ſimili, che per entro queſto Drama trovarai, ſon meſſe per iſcherzo poetico, e non per Sentimento vero, credendo ſempre in tutto quello, che crede, e comanda Santa Madre chieſa.

There are ſome beautiful palaces in Florence; and as Tuſcan pillars and Ruſtic work owe their original to this country, the architects always take care to give them a place in the great edifices that are raiſed in Tuſcany. The Duke's new palace is a very noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look extremely ſolid and majeſtic. It is not un-

like that of Luxemburg at Paris, which was built by Mary of Medicis, and for that reaſon perhaps the workmen fell into the Tuſcan humour. I found in the court of this palace what I could not meet with any where in Rome: I mean an antique ſtatue of Hercules lifting up Antæus from the earth, which I have already had occaſion to ſpeak of. It was found in Rome, and brought hither under the reign of Leo the tenth. There are abundance of pictures in the ſeveral apartments, by the hands of the greateſt maſters.

But it is the famous gallery of the old palace, where are perhaps the nobleſt collections of curioſities to be met with in any part of the whole world. The gallery itſelf is made in the ſhape of an L, according to Mr. Laſſel; but, if it muſt needs be like a letter, it reſembles the Greek Π moſt. It is adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture, as well modern as ancient. Of the laſt ſort I ſhall mention thoſe that are rareſt either for the perſons they repreſent, or the beauty of the ſculpture. Among the buſts of the Emperors and Empreſſes, there are theſe that follow, which are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt ſingular in their kind: Agrippa, Caligula, Otho, Nerva, Ælius Verus, Pertinax, Geta, Didius Julianus, Albinus extremely well wrought, and, what is ſeldom ſeen, in allabaſter, Gordianus Africanus the elder, Eliogabalus, Galien the elder, and the younger Pupienus. I have put Agrippa among the Emperors, becauſe he is generally ranged ſo in ſets of medals, as ſome that follow among the empreſſes have no other right to the company they are joined with: Domitia, Agrippina wife of Germanicus, Antonia, Matidia, Plotina, MalliaScantilla, falſly inſcribed under her buſt Julia Severi, Aquilia Severa, Julia Mæſe.

I hava

I have generally obſerved at Rome, which is the great magazine of theſe antiquities, that the ſame heads which are rare in medals, are alſo rare in marble, and indeed one may commonly aſſign the ſame reaſon for both, which was the ſhortneſs of the Emperors reigns, that did not give the workmen time to make many of their figures; and as the ſhortneſs of their reigns was generally occaſioned by the advancement of a rival, it is no wonder that nobody worked on the figure of a deceaſed Emperor, when his enemy was on the throne. This obſervation however does not always hold. An Agrippa or Caligula, for example, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary buſt; and a Tiberius a rare coin, but a common buſt; which one would the more wonder at, if we conſider the indignities that were offered to this Emperor's ſtatues after his death. The Tiberius in Tiberim is a known inſtance.

Among the buſts of ſuch Emperors as are common enough, there are ſeveral in the gallery that deſerve to be taken notice of for the excellence of the ſculpture; as thoſe of Auguſtus, Veſpaſian, Adrian, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Geta. There is in the ſame gallery a beautiful buſt of Alexander the great, caſting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief or diſcontentedneſs in his looks. I have ſeen two or three antique buſts of Alexander in the ſame air and poſture, and am apt to think the ſculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or ſome other the like circumſtance of his hiſtory. There is alſo in porphyry the head of a fawn, and of the god Pan. Among the intire figures I took particular notice of a veſtal virgin, with the holy fire burning before her.

This ſtatue, I think, may decide that notable controverſy among the antiquaries, whether the veſtals, after having received the tonſure, ever ſuffered their hair to come again; for it is here full grown, and gathered under the Veil. The brazen figure of the conſul, with the ring on his finger, reminded me of Juvenal's *majoris pondera Gemmæ*. There is another ſtatue in braſs, ſuppoſed to be of Apollo, with this modern inſcription on the pedeſtal, which I muſt confeſs I do not know what to make of, *Ut potui huc veni muſis et fratre relicto.* I ſaw in the ſame gallery the famous figure of the wild boar, the gladiator, the Narciſſus, the Cupid and Pſyche, the Flora, with ſome modern ſtatues that ſeveral others have deſcribed. Among the antique figures there is a fine one of Morpheus in touch-ſtone. I have always obſerved, that this god is repreſented by the ancient ſtatuaries under the figure of a boy aſleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. I at firſt took it for a Cupid, until I had taken notice that it had neither bow nor quiver. I ſuppoſe Dr. Liſter has been guilty of the ſame miſtake, in the reflexions he makes on what he calls the ſleeping Cupid with poppy in his hands.

——————Qualia namque
Corpora nudorum Tabula pinguntur Amorum,
Talis erat; ſed ne faciat diſcrimina cultus,
Aut huic adde leves aut illis deme pharetras.
Ovid. Metam. Lib. 10. v. 515

Such are the Cupids that in paint we view;
But that the likeneſs may be nicely true,
A loaden quiver to his ſhoulders tie,
Or bid the Cupids lay their quivers by.

It

It is probable they choſe to repreſent the god of ſleep under the figure of a boy, contrary to all our modern deſigners, becauſe it is that age, which has its repoſe the leaſt broken by cares and anxieties. Statius, in his celebrated invocation of ſleep, addreſſes himſelf to him under the ſame figure.

Crimine quo merui, juvenis placidiſſime Divum,
Quove errore miſer, donis ut ſolus egerem,
Somne, tuis? tacet omne pecus, volucreſque feræque, &c.
Sylv. 4. Lib. 5. v. 1.

Tell me, thou beſt of gods, thou gentle youth,
Tell me my ſad offence; that only I,
While huſh'd at eaſe thy drouſy ſubjects lie,
In the dead ſilence of the night complain,
Nor taſte the bleſſings of thy peaceful reign.

I never ſaw any figure of ſleep that was not of black marble, which has probably ſome relation to the night, that is the proper ſeaſon for reſt. I ſhould not have made this remark, but that I remember to have read in one of the ancient authors, that the Nile is generally repreſented in ſtone of this colour, becauſe it flows from the country of the Æthiopians; which ſhows us that ſtatuaries had ſometimes an eye to the perſon they were to repreſent, in the choice they made of their marble. There are ſtill at Rome ſome of theſe black ſtatues of the Nile which are cut in a kind of touchſtone.

Uſque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis.
Virg. Georg. 4. v. 293.

Rolling its tide from Ethiopian lands.

At

At one end of the gallery ſtand two antique marble pillars, curiouſly wrought with the figures of the old Roman arms and inſtruments of war. After a full ſurvey of the gallery, we were led into four or five chambers of curioſities that ſtand on the ſide of it. The firſt was a cabinet of antiquities, made up chiefly of idols, taliſmans, lamps, and hieroglyphics. I ſaw nothing in it that I was not before acquainted with, except the four following figures in braſs.

I. A little image of Juno Siſpita, or Soſpita, which perhaps is not to be met with any where elſe but on medals. She is clothed in a goat's ſkin, the horns ſticking out above her head. The right arm is broken that probably ſupported a ſhield, and the left a little defaced, though one may ſee it held ſomething in its graſp formerly. The feet are bare. I remember Tully's deſcription of this goddeſs in the following words. *Illam noſtram Soſpitam, quam tu nunquam ne in Somniis, vides niſi cum pelle Caprina, cum haſta, cum ſcutulo, cum calceolis repandis.*— Our goddeſs Soſpita, whom you never ſee, even in a dream, without a goat-ſkin, a ſpear, a little ſhield, and broad ſandals.

II. An

A Medal of Juno Siſpita, Vid. Ful. Urſin. in Familia Thoria & Porcilio.

This is a Reverſe of Anton. Pius

II. An antique model of the famous Laocoon and his two ſons, that ſtands in the Belvidera at Rome. This is the more remarkable, as it is intire in thoſe parts where the ſtatue is maimed. It was by the help of this model that Bandinelli finiſhed his admirable copy of the Laocoon, which ſtands at one end of this gallery.

III. An Apollo or Amphion. I took notice of this little figure for the ſingularity of the inſtrument, which I never before ſaw in ancient ſculpture. It is not unlike a violin, and played on after the ſame manner. I doubt however, whether this figure be not of a later date than the reſt, by the meanneſs of the workmanſhip.

IV. A Corona Radialis with only eight ſpikes to it. Every one knows the uſual number was twelve, ſome ſay in alluſion to the ſigns of the Zodiac, and others to the labours of Hercules.

——*Ingenti mole Latinus*
Quadrijugo vehitur curru; cui tempora circum
Aurati bis Sex Radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi Specimen —— Virg. Æn. 12. v. 161.

Four ſteeds the chariot of Latinus bear:
Twelve golden beams around his temples play,
To mark his lineage from the god of day.
Dryden.

The two next chambers are made up of ſeveral artificial curioſities in ivory, amber, cryſtal, marble, and precious ſtones, which all voyage-writers are full of. In the chamber that is ſhewn laſt, ſtands the celebrated Venus of Medicis. The ſtatue ſeems much leſs than the life, as being perfectly naked, and in company with others of a larger make: It is notwithſtanding as big as the ordinary ſize of a woman, as I concluded from the meaſure of her wriſt, for from the bigneſs of any one part it is eaſy to gueſs at all the reſt, in a figure of ſuch nice proportions. The ſoftneſs of the fleſh, the delicacy of the ſhape, air, and poſture, and the correctneſs of deſign in this ſtatue are inexpreſſible. I have ſeveral reaſons to believe that the name of the ſculptor on the pedeſtal is not ſo old as the ſtatue. This figure of Venus put me in mind of a ſpeech ſhe makes in one of the Greek epigrams.

Γυμνὴν οἶδε Πάρις μὲ καὶ Ἀγχίσης καὶ Ἄδωνις,
Τὰς τρεῖς οἶδα μόνας· Πραξιτέλης δὲ πόθι;

Anchiſes, Paris, and Adonis too,
Have ſeen me naked and expos'd to view?
All theſe I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been prying?

There

There is another Venus in the ſame circle, that would make a good figure any where elſe. There are among the old Roman ſtatues ſeveral of Venus in different poſtures and habits, as there are many particular figures of her made after the ſame deſign. I fancy it is not hard to find among them ſome that were made after the three ſtatues of this goddeſs, which Pliny mentions. In the ſame chamber is the Roman ſlave whetting his knife and liſtening, which from the ſhoulders upward is incomparable. The two wreſtlers are in the ſame room. I obſerved here likewiſe a very curious buſt of Annius Verus, the young ſon of Marcus Aurelius, who died at nine years of age. I have ſeen ſeveral other buſts of him at Rome, though his medals are exceeding rare.

The great Duke has ordered a large chamber to be fitted up for old inſcriptions, urns, monuments, and the like ſets of antiquities. I was ſhown ſeveral of them which are not yet put up. There are the two famous inſcriptions that give ſo great a light to the hiſtories of Appius, who made the highway, and of Fabius the dictator; they contain a ſhort account of the honours they paſſed through, and the actions they performed. I ſaw too the buſts of Tranquillina, mother to Gordianus Pius, and of Quintus Herrenius, ſon to Trajan Decius, which are extremely valuable for their rarity; and a beautiful old figure made after the celebrated hermaphrodite in the Villa Borgheſe. I ſaw nothing that has not been obſerved by ſeveral others in the Argentaria, the tabernacle of St. Lawrence's chapel, and the chamber of painters. The chapel of St. Lawrence will be perhaps the moſt coſtly piece of work on the face of the earth, when compleated; but it advances ſo very ſlowly, that it is not impoſſible

ble but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finiſhed.

The great Duke has lived many years ſeparate from the Dutcheſs, who is at preſent in the court of France, and intends there to end her days. The Cardinal his brother is old and infirm, and could never be induced to reſign his purple for the uncertain proſpect of giving an heir to the dukedom of Tuſcany. The great Prince has been married ſeveral years without any children; and notwithſtanding all the precautions in the world were taken for the marriage of the Prince his younger brother (as the finding out a lady for him who was in the vigour and flower of her age, and had given marks of her fruitfulneſs by a former huſband) they have all hitherto proved unſucceſsful. There is a branch of the family of Medicis in Naples. The head of it has been owned as a kinſman by the great Duke, and it is thought will ſucceed to his dominions, in caſe the Princes his ſons die childleſs; though it is not impoſſible but, in ſuch a conjuncture, the commonwealths, that are thrown under the great dutchy, may make ſome efforts towards the recovery of their ancient liberty.

I was in the library of manuſcripts belonging to St. Lawrence, of which there is a printed catalogue. I looked into the Virgil, which diſputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. It wants the *Ille ego qui quondam*, &c. and the twenty-two lines in the ſecond Æneid, beginning at *Jamque adeo ſuper unus eram.*—I muſt confeſs I always thought this paſſage left out with a great deal of judgment by Tucca and Varius, as it ſeems to contradict a part in the ſixth Æneid, and repreſents the hero in a paſſion, that is, at leaſt, not at all becoming the greatneſs of his character. Beſides, I think the apparition

of

of Venus comes in very properly to draw him away from the ſight of Priam's murder; for without ſuch a machine to take him off, I cannot ſee how the hero could, with honour, leave Neoptolemus triumphant, and Priam unrevenged. But ſince Virgil's friends thought fit to let drop this incident of Helen, I wonder they would not blot out, or alter a line in Venus's ſpeech, that has a relation to the Rencounter, and comes in improperly without it;

Non tibi Tyndaridæ facies inviſa Lacænæ,
Culpatuſve Paris—— Æn. 2. v. 601

Not Helen's face, nor Paris was in fault.
Dryden.

Florence for modern ſtatues I think excels even Rome; but theſe I ſhall paſs over in ſilence, that I may not tranſcribe out of others.

The way from Florence to Bolonia runs over ſeveral ranges of mountains, and is the worſt road, I believe, of any over the Apennines; for this was my third time of croſſing them. It gave me a lively idea of Silius Italicus's deſcription of Hannibal's march.

Quoque magis ſubiere jugo atque evadere niſi
Erexere gradum, creſcit labor, ardua ſupra
Seſe aperit feſſis, et naſcitur altera moles. Lib. 3.

From ſteep to ſteep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at laſt the topmoſt cliff to gain;
But ſtill by new aſcents the mountain grew,
And a freſh toil preſented to their view.

I ſhall conclude this chapter with the deſcriptions which

which the Latin Poets have given us of the Apennines. We may obſerve in them all, the remarkable qualities of this prodigious length of mountains that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, and give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that water this delightful country.

——*Nubifer Apenninus.*
Ovid. Metam. Lib. 2. v. 226.

Cloud-bearing Apennines.

——*Qui Siculum porrectus ad uſque Pelorum,*
Finibus ab Ligurum, populos amplectitur omnes
Italiæ, geminumque latus ſtringentia longe
Utraque perpetuo diſcriminat æquora tractu.
Claud. de ſexto Conſ. Hon.

Which, ſtretching from Liguria's diſtant bounds
To where the ſtrait of Sicily reſounds,
Extends itſelf thro' all Italia's ſons,
Embracing various nations as it runs:
And from the ſummit of its rocky chain
Beholds, on either hand, the hoarſe-reſounding main.

——*Mole nivali*
Alpibus æquatum attollens caput Apenninus.
Sil. Ital. Lib. 2.

The Apennine, crown'd with perpetual ſnow,
High as the tow'ring Alps erects its lofty brow.

Horrebat glacie Saxa inter lubrica Summo
Piniferum cælo miſcens caput Apenninus:
Conſiderat Nix alta trabes, et vertice celſo
Canus apex ſtricta ſurgebat ad aſtra pruina. Id. Lib. 4.

Deform'd

Deform'd with ice, the ſhady Apennine
Mix'd with the ſkies; and, cover'd deep with mows,
High as the ſtars his hoary ſummit roſe.

Umbroſis mediam qua collibus Apenninus
Erigit Italiam, nullo qua vertice tellus
Altius intumuit, propiuſque acceſſit Olympo:
Mons inter geminas medius ſe porrigit undas
Inferni, ſuperique maris: colleſque coercent,
Hinc Tyrrhena vado frangentes æquora Piſæ,
Illinc Dalmaticis obnoxia fluctibus Ancon.
Fontibus hic vaſtis immenſos concipit amnes,
Fluminaque in gemini ſpargit divortia ponti.
Lucan. Lib. 2. v. 396.

In pomp the ſhady Apennines ariſe,
And lift th' aſpiring nation to the ſkies;
No land like Italy erects the ſight
By ſuch a vaſt aſcent, or ſwells to ſuch a height:
Her num'rous ſtates the tow'ring hills divide,
And ſee the billows riſe on either ſide;
At Piſa here the range of mountains ends,
And there to high Ancona's ſhores extends:
In their dark womb a thouſand rivers lie,
That with continu'd ſtreams the double ſea ſupply.

which the Latin Poets have given us of the Apennines. We may obſerve in them all, the remarkable qualities of this prodigious length of mountains that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, and give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that water this delightful country.

——*Nubifer Apenninus.*
Ovid. Metam. Lib. 2. v. 226.

Cloud-bearing Apennines.

——*Qui Siculum porrectus ad uſque Pelorum,*
Finibus ab Ligurum, populos amplectitur omnes
Italiæ, geminumque latus ſtringentia longe
Utraque perpetuo diſcriminat æquora tractu.
Claud. de ſexto Conſ. Hon.

Which, ſtretching from Liguria's diſtant bounds
To where the ſtrait of Sicily reſounds,
Extends itſelf thro' all Italia's ſons,
Embracing various nations as it runs:
And from the ſummit of its rocky chain
Beholds, on either hand, the hoarſe-reſounding main.

——*Mole nivali*
Alpibus æquatum attollens caput Apenninus.
Sil. Ital. Lib. 2.

The Apennine, crown'd with perpetual ſnow,
High as the tow'ring Alps erects its lofty brow.

Horrebat glacie Saxa inter lubrica Summo
Piniferum cælo miſcens caput Apenninus:
Conciderat Nix alta trabes, et vertice celſo
Canus apex ſtricta ſurgebat ad aſtra pruina. Id. Lib. 4.

Deform'd

Deform'd with ice, the ſhady Apennine
Mix'd with the ſkies; and, cover'd deep with mows,
High as the ſtars his hoary ſummit roſe.

Umbroſis mediam qua collibus Apenninus
Erigit Italiam, nullo qua vertice tellus
Altius intumuit, propiuſque acceſſit Olympo:
Mons inter geminas medius ſe porrigit undas
Inferni, ſuperique maris: colleſque coercent,
Hinc Tyrrhena vado frangentes æquora Piſæ,
Illinc Dalmaticis obnoxia fluctibus Ancon.
Fontibus hic vaſtis immenſos concipit amnes,
Fluminaque in gemini ſpargit divortia ponti.
Lucan. Lib. 2. v. 396.

In pomp the ſhady Apennines ariſe,
And lift th' aſpiring nation to the ſkies;
No land like Italy erects the ſight
By ſuch a vaſt aſcent, or ſwells to ſuch a height:
Her num'rous ſtates the tow'ring hills divide,
And ſee the billows riſe on either ſide;
At Piſa here the range of mountains ends,
And there to high Ancona's ſhores extends:
In their dark womb a thouſand rivers lie,
That with continu'd ſtreams the double ſea ſupply.

BOLONIA, MODENA, PARMA, TURIN, &c.

AFTER a very tedious journey over the Apennines, we at laſt came to the river that runs at the foot of them, and was formerly called the little Rhine. Following the courſe of this river, we arrived in a ſhort time at Bolonia.

——*Parvique Bolonia Rheni.* Sil. Ital. Lib. 8.

Bolonia water'd by the petty Rhine.

We here quickly felt the difference of the northern from the ſouthern ſide of the mountains, as well in the coldneſs of the air, as in the badneſs of the wine. This town is famous for the richneſs of the ſoil that lies about it, and the magnificence of its convents, It is likewiſe eſteemed the third in Italy for pictures, as having been the ſchool of the Lombard painters. I ſaw in it three rarities of different kinds, which pleaſed me more than any other ſhows of the place. The firſt was an authentic ſilver medal of the younger Brutus, in the hands of an eminent antiquary. One may ſee the character of the

the perſon in the features of the face, which is exquiſitely well cut. On the reverſe is the cap of liberty, with a dagger on each ſide of it, ſubſcribed *Id. Mar.* for the ides of March, the famous date of Cæſar's murder. The ſecond was a picture of Raphael's in St. Giouanni in Monte. It is extremely well preſerved, and repreſents St. Cecilia with an inſtrument of muſic in her hands. On one ſide of her are the figures of St. Paul, and St. John; and on the other, of Mary Magdalene, and St. Auſtin. There is ſomething wonderfully divine in the airs of this picture. I cannot forbear mentioning, for my third curioſity, a new ſtair-caſe that ſtrangers are generally carried to ſee, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent within ſo ſmall a compaſs, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably well contrived. The wars of Italy, and the ſeaſon of the year, made me paſs through the dutchies of Modena, Parma, and Savoy, with more haſte than I would have done at another time. The ſoil of Modena and Parma is very rich and well cultivated. The palaces of the Princes are magnificent, but neither of them is yet finiſhed. We procured a licence of the Duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery, which deſerve to be ſeen as well as any thing of that nature in Italy. The theatre is, I think, the moſt ſpacious of any I ever ſaw, and at the ſame time ſo admirably well contrived, that from the very depth of the ſtage the loweſt ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, as in a whiſpering-place; and yet if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe in it the leaſt confuſion. The gallery is hung with a numerous collection of pictures, all done by celebrated hands. On one ſide of the

gallery

gallery is a large room adorned with inlaid tables, cabinets, works in amber, and other pieces of great art and value. Out of this we were led into another great room, furniſhed with old inſcriptions, idols, buſts, medals, and the like antiquities. I could have ſpent a day with great ſatisfaction in this apartment, but had only time to paſs my eye over the medals, which are in great number, and many of them very rare. The ſcarceſt of all is a Peſcennius Niger on a medalion well preſerved. It was coined at Antioch, where this Emperor trifled away his time until he loſt his life and empire. The reverſe is a Dea Salus. There are two of Otho, the reverſe a Serapis; and two of Meſſalina and Poppæa in middle braſs, the reverſes of the Emperor Claudius. I ſaw two medalions of Plotina and Matildia, the reverſe to each a Pietas: with two medals of Pertinax, the reverſe of one Vota Decennalia, and of the other Diis Cuſtodibus; and another of Gordianus Africanus, the reverſe I have forgot.

The principalities of Modena and Parma are much about the ſame extent, and have each of them two large towns, beſides a great number of little villages. The Duke of Parma however is much richer than the Duke of Modena. Their ſubjects would live in great plenty amidſt ſo rich and well cultivated a ſoil, were not the taxes and impoſitions ſo very exorbitant; for the courts are much too ſplendid and magnificent for the territories that lie about them, and one cannot but be amazed to ſee ſuch a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys, in which there are few Princes of Europe who equal them, when at the ſame time they

they have not had the generoſity to make bridges over the rivers of their countries, for the convenience of their ſubjects, as well as ſtrangers, who are forced to pay an unreaſonable exaction at every ferry upon the leaſt riſing of the waters. A man might well expect in theſe ſmall governments, a much greater regulation of affairs, for the eaſe and benefit of the people, than in large over-grown ſtates, where the rules of juſtice, beneficence, and mercy, may be eaſily put out of their courſe in paſſing through the hands of deputies, and a long ſubordination of officers. And it would certainly be for the good of mankind to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world cantoned out into petty ſtates and principalities, that, like ſo many large families, might lie under the eye and obſervation of their proper governors; ſo that the care of the Prince might extend itſelf to every individual perſon under his protection. But ſince ſuch a general ſcheme can never be brought about, and, if it were, it would quickly be deſtroyed by the ambition of ſome particular ſtate aſpiring above the reſt, it happens very ill at preſent to be borne under one of theſe petty ſovereigns, that will be ſtill endeavouring, at his ſubjects coſt, to equal the pomp and grandeur of greater Princes, as well as to outvy thoſe of his own rank.

For this reaſon there are no people in the world, who live with more eaſe and proſperity, than the ſubjects of little commonwealths, as on the contrary there are none who ſuffer more under the grievances of a hard government, than the ſubjects of little principalities. I left the road of Milan on my right, having before ſeen that city, and after having paſſed through Aſti,

Aſti, the frontier town of Savoy, I at laſt came within ſight of the Po, which is a fine river even at Turin, though within ſix miles of its ſource. This river has been made the ſcene of two or three poetical ſtories. Ovid has choſen it out to throw his Phaeton into it, after all the ſmaller rivers had been dried up in the conflagration.

I have read ſome botanical critics, who tell us the Poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turn'd into larch-trees; for that it is this kind of tree which ſheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. The change of Cycnus into a ſwan, which cloſes up the diſaſters of Phaeton's family, was wrought on the ſame place where the ſiſters were turned into trees. The deſcriptions that Virgil and Ovid have made of it cannot be ſufficiently admired.

Claudian has ſet off his deſcription of the Eridanus with all the poetical ſtories that have been made of it.

———Ille caput placidis ſublime fluentis
Extulit, & totis lucem ſpargentia ripis
Aurea roranti micuerunt cornua vultu
Non illi madidum vulgaris arundine crinem
Velat bonos; rami caput umbravere virentes
Heliadum, totiſque fluunt electra capillis.
Palla tegit latos humeros, curruque paterno
Intextus Phaeton glaucos incendit amictus:
Fultaque ſub gremio cælatis nobilis aſtris
Æthereum probat urna decus. Namque omnia luctus
Argumenta ſui Titan ſignavit Olympo.
Mutatumque ſenem plumis, et fronde ſorores,

Et

Et fluvium, nati qui vulnera lavit anheli,
Stat gelidis Auriga plagis; veſtigia fratris
Germanæ ſervant Hyades, Cycnique ſodalis
Lacteus extentas aſpergit circulus alas.
Stellifer Eridanus ſinuatis fluctibus errans,
Clara noti convexa rigat———

Claudian. de ſexto Conſ. Honorii.

His head above the floods he gently rear'd,
And as he roſe his golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead ſhone divinely bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light:
No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar ſhade:
But poplar wreaths around his temple ſpread,
And tears of amber trickled down his head:
A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That ſet th' unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhow'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd:
Beneath his arm an urn ſupported lies,
With ſtars embelliſh'd and fictitious ſkies.
For Titan, by the mighty loſs diſmay'd,
Among the heav'ns th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the remembrance of his grief ſhould fail,
And in the conſtellations wrote his tale.
A ſwan in memory of Cycnus ſhines;
The mourning ſiſters weep in watry ſigns;
The burning chariot, and the charioteer,
In bright Bootes and his wane appear;
Whilſt in a track of light the waters run,
That waſh'd the body of his blaſted ſon.

The river Po gives a name to the chief ſtreet of Turin, which fronts the Duke's palace, and

when finiſh'd will be one of the nobleſt in Italy for its length. There is one convenience in this city that I never obſerved in any other, and which makes ſome amends for the badneſs of the pavement. By the help of a river, that runs on the upper ſide of the town, they can convey a little ſtream of water through all the moſt conſiderable ſtreets, which ſerves to cleanſe the gutters, and carries away all the filth that is ſwept into it. The manager opens his ſluice every night, and diſtributes the water into what quarters of the town he pleaſes. Beſides the ordinary convenience that ariſes from it, it is of great uſe when a fire chances to break out; for at a few minutes warning they have a little river running by the very walls of the houſe that is burning. The court of Turin is reckoned the moſt ſplendid and polite of any in Italy; but by reaſon of its being in mourning, I could not ſee it in its magnificence. The common people of this ſtate are more exaſperated againſt the French than even the reſt of the Italians. For the great miſchiefs they have ſuffered from them are ſtill freſh upon their memories, and, notwithſtanding this interval of peace, one may eaſily trace out the ſeveral marches, which the French armies have made through their country, by the ruin and deſolation they have left behind them. I paſſed through Piedmont and Savoy, at a time when the Duke was forced, by the neceſſity of his affairs, to be in alliance with the French.

I came directly from Turin to Geneva, and had a very eaſy journey over mount Cennis, though about the beginning of December, the ſnows having not yet fallen. On the top of this high mountain is a large plain, and in the midſt of the plain a beau-

a beautiful lake which would be very extraordinary, were there not ſeveral mountains in the neighbourhood riſing over it. The inhabitants thereabout pretend that it is unfathomable, and I queſtion not but the waters of it fill up a deep valley, before they come to a level with the ſurface of a plain. It is well-ſtocked with trouts, though they ſay it is covered with ice three quarters of the year.

There is nothing in the natural face of Italy that is more delighful to a traveller, than the ſeveral lakes which are diſperſed up and down among the many breaks and hollows of the Alps and Appennines. For as theſe vaſt heaps of mountains are thrown together with ſo much irregularity and confuſion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms, that often lie in the figure of ſo many artificial baſons; where, if any fountains chance to riſe, they naturally ſpread themſelves into lakes, before they can find any iſſue for their waters. The ancient Romans took a great deal of pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes to diſcharge themſelves into ſome neighbouring river, for the bettering of the air, or the recovering of the ſoil that lay underneath them. The draining of the Fucinus by the Emperor Claudius, with the prodigious multitude of ſpectators who attended it, and the famous Naumachia and ſplendid entertainment, which were made upon it before the ſluices were opened, is a well known piece of hiſtory. In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we deſcended them, we had ſtill a river running along with the road, that probably at firſt occaſioned the diſcovery of this paſſage. I ſhall end this chapter with a de-

ſcription of the Alps, as I did the laſt with thoſe of the Appennines. The Poet perhaps would not have taken notice, that there is no ſpring nor ſummer on theſe mountains, but becauſe in this reſpect the Alps are quite different from the Appennines, which have as delightful green ſpots among them as any in Italy.

Cuncta gelu canâque æternùm grandine tecta,
Atque ævi glaciem cohibent: riget ardua montis
Ætherei facies, ſurgentique obvia Phœbo
Duratas neſcit flammis mollire pruinas:
Quantùm Tartareus regni pallentis hiatus
Ad manes imos atque atræ ſtagna paludis
A ſuperâ tellure patet, tam longa per auras
Erigitur tellus, & cœlum intercipit Umbrâ.
Nullum ver uſquam, nullique Æſtatis honores;
Sola jugis habitat diris, ſedeſque tuetur
Perpetuas deformis Hyems: illa undique nubes.
Huc atras agit, et mixtos cum grandine nimbos,
Nam cuncti flatus ventique furentia regna
Alpinâ poſuere domo, caligat in altis
Obtutus ſaxis, abeuntque in nubila montes.

Sil. Ital. Lib. 3.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow
That fell a thouſand centuries ago,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach 'em how to run:
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie
From the bright regions of the chearful ſky,
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'n's upper realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade:
No ſpring nor ſummer on the mountain ſeen
Smiles with gay fruits, or with delightful green;

But

But hoary winter, unadorn'd and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there;
There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms,
And the rude hail in rattling tempeſts forms;
Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummit ſhrowds,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.

GENEVA

AND THE

LAKE.

NEAR St. Julian in Savoy the Alps begin to enlarge themſelves on all ſides, and open into a vaſt circuit of ground, which, in reſpect of the other parts of the Alps, may paſs for a plain champain country. This extent of lands, with the Leman lake, would make one of the prettieſt and moſt defenſible dominions in Europe, was it all thrown into a ſingle ſtate, and had Geneva for its metropolis. But there are three powerful neighbours, who divide among them the greateſt part of this fruitful country. The Duke of Savoy has the Chablais, and all the fields that lie beyond the Arve, as far as to the Ecluſe. The King of France is maſter of the whole country of Gex; and the canton of Bern comes in for that of Vaud. Geneva and its little territories lie in the heart of theſe three ſtates. The greateſt part of the town ſtands upon a hill, and has its view bounded on all ſides by ſeveral ranges of mountains, which are however at ſo great a diſtance, that they leave open a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. The

ſituation

ſituation of theſe mountains has ſome particular effects on the country, which they incloſe. As firſt, they cover it from all winds, except the ſouth and north. It is to the laſt of theſe winds that the inhabitants of Geneva aſcribe the healthfulneſs of their air; for as the Alps ſurround them on all ſides, they form a vaſt kind of baſon, where there would be a conſtant ſtagnation of vapours, the country being ſo well watered, did not the north wind put them in motion, and ſcatter them from time to time. Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the ſun here riſes later and ſets ſooner than it does to other places of the ſame latitude. I have often obſerved that the tops of the neighbouring mountains have been covered with light above half an hour after the ſun is down, in reſpect of thoſe who live at Geneva. Theſe mountains likewiſe very much increaſe their ſummer heats, and make up an horizon that has ſomething in it very ſingular and agreeable. On one ſide you have the long tract of hills, that goes under the name of mount Jura, covered with vineyards and paſturage, and on the other huge precipices of naked rocks riſing up in a thouſand odd figures, and cleft in ſome places, ſo as to diſcover high mountains of ſnow that lie ſeveral leagues behind them. Towards the ſouth the hills riſe more inſenſibly, and leave the eye a vaſt uninterrupted proſpect for many miles. But the moſt beautiful view of all is the lake, and the borders of it that lie N. of the town.

This lake reſembles a ſea in the colour of its waters, the ſtorms that are raiſed on it, and the ravage it makes on its banks. It receives too a different name from the coaſts it waſhes, and in ſummer has ſomething like an ebb and flow, which ariſes from the melting of the ſnows that fall

into it more copiouſly at noon than at other times of the day. It has five different ſtates bordering on it, the kingdom of France, the dutchy of Savoy, the canton of Bern, the biſhopric of Sion, and the republic of Geneva. I have ſeen papers fixed up in the canton of Bern, with this magnificent preface; 'Whereas we have been informed of ſeveral abuſes 'committed in our ports and harbours on the lake, '&c.'

I made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the ſeveral towns that lie on its coaſts, which took up near five days, though the wind was pretty fair for us all the while.

The right ſide of the lake from Geneva belongs to the Duke of Savoy, and is extremely well cultivated. The greateſt entertainment we found in coaſting it were the ſeveral proſpects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it, and run up all the ſides of the Alps, where the barrenneſs of the rocks, or the ſteepneſs of the aſcent will ſuffer them. The wine however on this ſide of the lake is by no means ſo good as that on the other, as it has not ſo open a ſoil, and is leſs expoſed to the ſun. We here paſſed by Yvoire, where the Duke keeps his gallies, and lodged at Tonon, which is the greateſt town on the lake belonging to the Savoyard. It has four convents, and they ſay about ſix or ſeven thouſand inhabitants. The lake is here about twelve miles in breadth. At a little diſtance from Tonon ſtands Ripaille, where is a convent of Carthuſians. They have a large foreſt cut out into walks, that are extremely thick and gloomy, and very ſuitable to the genius of the inhabitants. There are Viſtas in it of a great length, that terminate upon the lake. At one ſide of the walks you have a near

proſpect

proſpect of the Alps, which are broken into ſo many ſteeps and precipices, that they fill the mind with an agreeable kind of horror, and form one of the moſt irregular miſ-ſhapen ſcenes in the world. The houſe, that is now in the hands of the Carthuſians, belonged formerly to the hermits of St. Maurice, and is famous in hiſtory for the retreat of an Anti-Pope, who called himſelf Felix the fifth. He had been Duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign took on him the habit of a hermit, and retired into this ſolitary ſpot of his dominions. His enemies will have it, that he lived here in great eaſe and luxury; from whence the Italians to this day make uſe of the proverb, *Andare a Ripaglia*, and the French, *Faire Ripaille*, to expreſs a delightful kind of life. They ſay too, that he had great managements with ſeveral eccleſiaſtics before he turned hermit, and that he did it in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. However it was, he had not been here half a year, before he was choſen Pope by the council of Baſil, who took upon them to depoſe Eugenio the fourth. This promiſed fair at firſt; but by the death of the Emperor, who favoured Amadeo, and the reſolution of Eugenio, the greateſt part of the church threw itſelf again under the government of their depoſed head. Our Anti-pope however was ſtill ſupported by the council of Baſil, and owned by Savoy, Switzerland, and a few other little ſtates. This ſchiſm laſted in the church nine years, after which Felix voluntarily reſigned his title into the hands of Pope Nicholas the fifth; but on the following conditions, that Amadeo ſhould be the firſt Cardinal in the conclave; that the Pope ſhould always receive him ſtanding, and offer him his mouth to kiſs; that he ſhould be perpetual Cardinal legate

in the ſtates of Savoy, and Switzerland, and in the archbiſhoprics of Geneva, Sion, Breſs, &c. And laſtly, that all the Cardinals of his creation ſhould be recognized by the Pope. After he had made a peace ſo acceptable to the church, and ſo honourable to himſelf, he ſpent the remainder of his life with great devotion at Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of ſanctity.

At Tonon they ſhewed us a fountain of water that is in great eſteem for its wholſomneſs. They ſay it weighs two ounces in a pound leſs than the ſame meaſure of the lake-water, notwithſtanding this laſt is very good to drink, and as clear as can be imagined. A little above Tonon is a caſtle and ſmall garriſon. The next day we ſaw other ſmall towns on the coaſt of Savoy, where there is nothing but miſery and poverty. The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each ſide grow thicker and higher, until at laſt they almoſt meet. One often ſees on the tops of the mountains ſeveral ſharp rocks that ſtand above the reſt; for as theſe mountains have been doubtleſs much higher than they are at preſent, the rains have waſhed away abundance of the ſoil, that has left the veins of ſtones ſhooting out of them; as in a decayed body the fleſh is ſtill ſhrinking from the bones. The natural hiſtories of Switzerland talk very much of the fall of theſe rocks, and the great damage they have ſometimes done, when their foundations have been mouldered with age, or rent by an earthquake. We ſaw in ſeveral parts of the Alps, that bordered upon us, vaſt pits of ſnow, as ſeveral mountains that lie at a greater diſtance are wholly covered with it. I fancied the confuſion of mountains and hollows, I here obſerved, furniſhed me with a more probable reaſon than

any

any I have met with for thoſe periodical fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at ſuch particular hours of the day. For as the tops of theſe mountains caſt their ſhadows upon one another, they hinder the ſun's ſhining on ſeveral parts at ſuch certain times, ſo that there are ſeveral heaps of ſnow which have the ſun lying upon them for two or three hours together, and are in the ſhade all the day afterwards. If therefore it happens that any particular fountain takes its riſe from any of theſe reſervoirs of ſnow, it will naturally begin to flow on ſuch hours of the day as the ſnow begins to melt: but as ſoon as the ſun leaves it again to freeze and harden, the fountain dries up, and receives no more ſupplies until about the ſame time the next day, when the heat of the ſun again ſets the ſnows running that fall into the ſame little conduits, traces, and canals, and by conſequence break out and diſcover themſelves always in the ſame place. At the very extremity of the lake the Rhone enters, and, when I ſaw it, brought along with it a prodigious quantity of water, the rivers and lakes of this country being much higher in ſummer than in winter, by reaſon of the melting of the ſnows. One would wonder how ſo many learned men could fall into ſo great an abſurdity, as to believe this river could preſerve itſelf unmixed with the lake, till its going out again at Geneva, which is a courſe of many miles. It was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I ſaw it, though as clear as rock water at its going out. Beſides, that it brought in much more water than it carried off. The river indeed preſerves itſelf for about a quarter of a mile in the lake, but is afterwards ſo wholly mixed and loſt with the waters of the lake, that one diſcovers nothing like a ſtream

until

until within about a quarter of a mile of Geneva. From the end of the lake to the fource of the Rhone is a valley of about four days journey in length, which gives the name of Valleſins to its inhabitants, and is the dominion of the Biſhop of Sion. We lodged the ſecond night at Villa Neuve, a little town in the canton of Bern, where we found good accommodations, and a much greater appearance of plenty than on the other ſide of the lake. The next day, having paſſed by the caſtle of Chillon, we came to Verſoy, another town in the canton of Bern, where Ludlow retired after having left Geneva and Lauſanne. The magiſtrates of the town warned him out of the firſt by the ſolicitation of the Dutcheſs of Orleans, as the death of his friend Liſle made him quit the other. He probably choſe this retreat as a place of the greateſt ſafety, it being an eaſy matter to know what ſtrangers are in the town, by reaſon of its ſituation. The houſe he lived in has this inſcription over the door;

Omne ſolum forti patria
quia Patris.

The firſt part is a piece of verſe in Ovid, as the laſt is a cant of his own. He is buried in the beſt of the churches with the following epitaph.

Siſte gradum et reſpice.

Hic jacet Edmond Ludlow, Anglus Natione, Provinciæ Wiltonienſis, filius Henrici Equeſtris ordinis, Senatoriſque Parliamenti, cujus quoque fuit ipſe membrum, Patrum ſtemmate clarus et nobilis, virtute propriâ nobilior, Religione proteſtans et inſigni pietate coruſcus, Ætatis Anno 23 *Tribunus*

bunus Militum, paulo poſt exercitûs prætor primarius. Tunc Hibernorum domitor, in pugnâ intrepidus et vitæ prodigus, in victoriâ clemens et manſuetus, patriæ Libertatis Defenſor, et poteſtatis Arbitrariæ propugnator acerrimus; cujus cauſâ ab eâdem patria 32 annis extorris, meliorique fortuna dignus apud Helvetios ſe recepit, ibique ætatis Anno 73 Moriens ſui deſiderium relinquens ſedes æternas lætus advolavit.

Hocce Monumentum, in perpetuam veræ et ſinceræ pietatis erga maritum defunctum memoriam, dicat et vovet Domina Elizabeth de Thomas, ejus ſtrenua et mœſtiſſima, tam in infortuniis quam in matrimonio conſors dilectiſſima, quæ animi magnitudine et vi amoris conjugalis mota eum in exilium ad obitum uſque conſtanter ſecuta eſt. Anno Dom. 1693.

Here lies Edmund Ludlow, by birth an Engliſhman, of the county of Wilts; ſon of Sir Henry Ludlow, Knight; a member of parliament, as his father had likewiſe been; more diſtinguiſhed by his virtue than his family, though an ancient and good one; by religion a proteſtant, and remarkable for his eminent piety: In the 23d year of his age he had the command of a regiment, and, ſoon after, the poſt of lieutenant-general: In which quality he ſubdued the Iriſh, being intrepid in fight, and expoſing himſelf to the greateſt dangers; but in victory merciful and humane: A defender of the liberty of his country, and a ſtrenuous oppoſer of arbitrary power: upon which account being baniſhed 32 years from his native country, and worthy of a better fortune, he retired into Switzerland, where he died, univerſally regretted, in the 73d year of his age.

This

This monument was erected, in perpetual memory of her true and ſincere affection towards her deceaſed huſband, by Dame Elizabeth Thomas, his beloved wife, and afflicted, but conſtant, partner, as well in misfortunes, as in wedlock; who, excited by her own greatneſs of mind, and the force of conjugal love, followed him into baniſhment, and conſtantly bore him company to his death, *A. D.* 1693.

Ludlow was a conſtant frequenter of ſermons and prayers, but would never communicate with them either of Geneva or Vevy. Juſt by his monument is a tomb ſtone with the following inſcription.

Depoſitorium.

Andreæ Broughton Armigeri Anglicani Maydſtonenſis in Comitatu Cantii ubi bis prætor Urbanus. Dignatuſque etiam fuit ſententiam Regis Regum proſari. Quam ob cauſam expulſus patriâ ſuâ, peregrinatione ejus finitâ, ſolo ſenectutis morbo affectus, requieſcens a laboribus ſuis in Domino obdormivit, 23 die Feb. Anno D. 1687. ætatis ſuæ 84. The remains of Andrew Broughton, Eſq; an Engliſhman, of Maidſtone in the county of Kent, of which place he was twice mayor. He had the honour likewiſe to pronounce the ſentence of the King of Kings. Upon which account being baniſhed from his country, after his travels were at an end, affected with no other diſeaſe than that of old age, he reſted from his labours, and fell aſleep in the Lord, the 23d of February, *A. D.* 1687, in the 84th year of his age. The inhabitants of the place could give no account of this Broughton; but I ſuppoſe, by his epitaph, it is the

the ſame perſon that was clerk to the pretended high court of juſtice, which paſſed ſentence on the royal martyr.

The next day we ſpent at Lauſanne, the greateſt town on the lake, after Geneva. We ſaw the wall of the cathedral church that was opened by an earthquake, and ſhut again ſome years after by a ſecond. The crack can but be juſt diſcerned at preſent, though there are ſeveral in the town ſtill living who have formerly paſſed through it. The Duke of Schomberg, who was killed in Savoy, lies in this church, but without any monument or inſcription over him. Lauſanne was once a republic, but is now under the canton of Bern, and governed, like the reſt of their dominions, by a bailiff, who is ſent them every three years from the Senate of Bern. There is one ſtreet of this town that has the privilege of acquitting or condemning any perſon of their own body, in matters of life and death. Every inhabitant of it has his vote, which makes a houſe here ſell better than in any other part of the town. They tell you that not many years ago it happened, that a cobler had the caſting vote for the life of the criminal, which he very graciouſly gave on the merciful ſide. From Lauſanne to Geneva we coaſted along the country of the Vaud, which is the fruitfulleſt and beſt cultivated part of any among the Alps. It belonged formerly to the Duke of Savoy, but was won from him by the canton of Bern, and made over to it by the treaty of St. Julian, which is ſtill very much regretted by the Savoyard. We called in at Morge, where there is an artificial port, and a ſhow of more trade than in any other town on the lake. From Morge we came to Nyon. The Colonia Equeſtris, that Juli-

us

us Cæſar ſettled in this country, is generally ſuppoſed to have been planted in this place. They have often dug up old Roman inſcriptions and ſtatues, and as I walked in the town I obſerved in the walls of ſeveral houſes the fragments of vaſt Corinthian pillars, with ſeveral other pieces of architecture, which muſt have formerly belonged to ſome very noble pile of building. There is no author that mentions this colony, yet it is certain by ſeveral old Roman inſcriptions that there was ſuch an one. Lucan indeed ſpeaks of a part of Cæſar's army, that came to him from the Leman lake in the beginning of the civil war.

Deſeruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemanno.
Lib. 1. v. 396.

They left their tents pitch'd on the Leman lake.

At about five miles diſtance from Nyon they ſhow ſtill the ruins of Cæſar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length from mount Jura to the borders of the lake, as he has deſcribed it in the firſt book of his commentaries. The next town upon the lake is Verſoy, which we could not have an opportunity of ſeeing, as belonging to the King of France. It has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. We ſailed from hence directly for Geneva, which makes a very noble ſhow from the lake. There are near Geneva ſeveral quarries of freeſtone that run under the lake. When the water is at the loweſt they make within the borders of it a little ſquare incloſed with four walls. In this ſquare they ſink a pit, and dig for freeſtone; the walls hindering the waters from coming in upon them, when the lake riſes

and

and runs on all ſides of them. The great convenience of carriage makes theſe ſtones much cheaper than any that can be found upon firm land. One ſees ſeveral deep pits that have been made at ſeveral times as one ſails over them. As the lake approaches Geneva it grows ſtill narrower and narrower, until at laſt it changes its name into the Rhone, that turns all the mills of the town, and is extremely rapid, notwithſtanding its waters are very deep. As I have ſeen great part of the courſe of this river, I cannot but think it has been guided by the particular hand of Providence. It riſes in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that ſeems hewn out on purpoſe to give its waters paſſage amidſt ſo many rocks and mountains which are on all ſides of it. This brings it almoſt in a direct line to Geneva. It would there overflow all the country, were there not one particular cleft that divides a vaſt circuit of mountains, and conveys it off to Lyons. From Lyons there is another great rent, which runs acroſs the whole country in almoſt another ſtraight line, and notwithſtanding the vaſt height of the mountains that riſe about it, gives it the ſhorteſt courſe it can take to fall into the ſea. Had ſuch a river as this been left to itſelf to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made it muſt have formed ſeveral little ſeas, and have laid many countries under water before it had come to the end of its courſe. I ſhall not make any remarks upon Geneva, that is a republick ſo well known to the Engliſh. It lies at preſent under ſome difficulties by reaſon of the Emperor's diſpleaſure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures into any part of the empire, which will certainly raiſe a ſedition among

among the people, unleſs the magiſtrates find ſome way to remedy it: and they ſay it is already done by the interpoſition of the ſtates of Holland. The occaſion of the Emperor's prohibition was their furniſhing great ſums to the King of France for the payment of his army in Italy. They obliged themſelves to remit, after the rate of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling *per Annum*, divided into ſo many monthly payments. As the intereſt was very great, ſeveral of the merchants of Lyons, who would not truſt their King in their own name, are ſaid to have contributed a great deal under the names of Geneva merchants. The republic fancies itſelf hardly treated by the Emperor, ſince it is not any action of the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons that have furniſhed out theſe ſeveral remittances. They pretend however to have put a ſtop to them, and by that means are in hopes again to open their commerce into the empire.

Fribourg, Bern, Soleurre, Zurich, St. Gaul, Lindaw, &c.

FROM Geneva I travelled to Lauſanne, and thence to Fribourg, which is but a mean town for the capital of ſo large a canton: Its ſituation is ſo irregular, that they are forced to climb up to ſeveral parts of it by ſtair caſes of a prodigious aſcent. This inconvenience however gives them a very great commodity in caſe a fire breaks out in any part of the town; for by reaſon of ſeveral reſervoirs on the tops of theſe mountains, by the opening of a ſluice they convey a river into what part of the town they pleaſe. They have four churches, four convents of women, and as many for men. The little chapel called the Salutation, is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy. The college of the jeſuits is, they ſay, the fineſt in Switzerland. There is a great deal of room in it, and ſeveral beautiful views from the different parts of it. They have a collection of pictures repreſenting moſt of the fathers of their order, who have been eminent for their piety or learning. Among the reſt, many Engliſhmen, whom we name rebels, and they martyrs.

Henry

Henry Garnet's inſcription ſays, that when the heretics could not prevail with him, either by force or promiſes, to change his religion, they hanged and quartered him. At the Capuchins I ſaw the eſcargatoire, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame nature in other countries. It is a ſquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails, that are eſteemed excellent food when they are well dreſſed. The floor is ſtrowed about half a foot deep with ſeveral kinds of plants, among which the ſnails neſtle all the winter ſeaſon. When Lent arrives, they open their magazines, and take out of them the beſt meagre food in the world; for there is no diſh of fiſh that they reckon comparable to a ragoût of ſnails.

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to ſee a hermitage, that is reckoned the greateſt curioſity of theſe parts. It lies in the prettieſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at firſt ſight diſpoſe a man to be ſerious. There has lived in it a hermit theſe five and twenty years, who with his own hand has worked in the rock a pretty chapel, a ſacriſty, a chamber, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies. His chimney is carried up through the whole rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the rooms lie very deep. He has cut the ſide of the rock into a flat for a garden, and by laying on it the waſte earth that he has found in ſeveral of the neighbouring parts, has made ſuch a ſpot of ground of it as furniſhes out a kind of luxury for an hermit. As he ſaw drops of water diſtilling from ſeveral parts of the rock, by following the veins of them, he has made himſelf two or three fountains in the bowels

bowels of the mountain, that ſerve his table, and water his little garden.

We had very bad ways from hence to Bern, a great part of them through woods of fir-trees. The great quantity of timber they have in this country makes them mend their highways with wood inſtead of ſtone. I could not but take notice of the make of ſeveral of their barns I here ſaw. After having laid a frame of wood for the foundation, they place at the four corners of it four huge blocks, cut in ſuch a ſhape as neither mice nor any other ſort of vermin can creep up the ſides of them, at the ſame time that they raiſe the corn above the moiſture that might come into it from the ground. The whole weight of the barn is ſupported by theſe four blocks.

What pleaſed me moſt at Bern was their public walks by the great church. They are raiſed extremely high, and, that their weight might not break down their walls and pilaſters which ſurround them, they are built upon arches and vaults. Though they are, I believe, as high as moſt ſteeples in England from the ſtreets and gardens that lie at the foot of them, yet, about forty years ago, a perſon in his drink fell down from the very top to the bottom, without doing himſelf any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. He died about four years ago. There is the nobleſt ſummer-proſpect in the world from this walk; for you have a full view of a huge range of mountains that lie in the country of the Griſons, and are buried in ſnow. They are about twenty five leagues diſtance from the town, though by reaſon of their height and their colour they ſeem much nearer. The cathedral church ſtands on one ſide of theſe walks, and is perhaps the moſt magnificent of any proteſtant church

church in Europe, out of England. It is a very bold work, and a maſter-piece in Gothic architecture.

I ſaw the arſenal of Bern, where they ſay there are arms for twenty thouſand men. There is indeed no great pleaſure in viſiting theſe magazines of war after one has ſeen two or three of them; yet it is very well worth a traveller's while to look into all that lie in his way; for beſides the idea it gives him of the forces of a ſtate, it ſerves to fix in his mind the moſt conſiderable parts of its hiſtory. Thus in that of Geneva one meets with the ladders, petards, and other utenſils which were made uſe of in their famous eſcalade, beſides the weapons they took of the Savoyards, Florentines, and French in the ſeveral battles mentioned in their hiſtory. In this of Bern you have the figure and armour of the count who founded the town, and the famous Tell, who is repreſented as ſhooting at the apple on his ſon's head. The ſtory is too well known to be repeated in this place. I here likewiſe ſaw the figure and armour of him that headed the peaſants in the war upon Bern, with the ſeveral weapons which were found in the hands of his followers. They ſhow too abundance of arms that they took from the Burgundians in the three great battles which eſtabliſhed them in their liberty, and deſtroyed the great Duke of Burgundy himſelf, with the braveſt of his ſubjects. I ſaw nothing remarkable in the chambers where the council meet, nor in the fortifications of the town. Theſe laſt were made on occaſion of the peaſants inſurrection, to defend the place for the future againſt the like ſudden aſſaults. In their library I obſerved a couple of antique figures in metal, of a prieſt pouring wine between the horns of a bull.

The

The prieſt is veiled after the manner of the old Roman ſacrificers, and is repreſented in the ſame action that Virgil deſcribes in the fourth Æneid.

Ipſa tenens dextrâ pateram pulcherrima Dido,
Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit. v. 60.

The beauteous Queen before her altar ſtands,
And holds the golden goblet in her hands:
A milk-white heifer ſhe with flow'rs adorns,
And pours the ruddy wine betwixt her horns.
Dryden.

This antiquity was found at Lauſanne.

The town of Bern is plentifully furniſhed with water, there being a great multitude of handſome fountains planted at ſet diſtances from one end of the ſtreets to the other. There is indeed no country in the world better ſupplied with water, than the ſeveral parts of Switzerland that I travelled through. One meets every where in the roads with fountains continually running into huge troughs that ſtand underneath them, which is wonderfully commodious in a country that ſo much abounds with horſes and cattle. It has ſo many ſprings breaking out of the ſides of the hills, and ſuch vaſt quantities of wood to make pipes of, that it is no wonder they are ſo well ſtocked with fountains.

On the road between Bern and Soleurre there is a monument erected by the republic of Bern, which tells us the ſtory of an Engliſhman, who is not to be met with in any of our own writers. The inſcription is in Latin verſe on one ſide of the ſtone, and in German on the other. I had not time

to

to copy it; but the ſubſtance of it is this: "One "Cuſſinus, an Engliſhman, to whom the Duke "of Auſtria had given his ſiſter in marriage, "came to take her from among the Swiſs by "force of arms; but after having ravaged the "country for ſome time, he was here overthrown "by the canton of Bern."

Soleurre is our next conſiderable town, that ſeemed to me to have a greater air of politeneſs than any I ſaw in Switzerland. The French Ambaſſador has his reſidence in this place. His Maſter contributed a great ſum of money to the jeſuits church, which is not yet quite finiſhed. It is the fineſt modern building in Switzerland. The old cathedral church ſtood not far from it. At the aſcent that leads to it are a couple of antique pillars, which belonged to an old heathen temple, dedicated to Hermes: They ſeem Tuſcan by their proportion. The whole fortification of Soleurre is faced with marble. But its beſt fortifications are the high mountains that lie within its neighbourhood, and ſeparate it from the Franche Comtè.

The next day's journey carried us through other parts of the canton of Bern, to the little town of Meldingen. I was ſurprized to find, in all my road through Switzerland, the wine that grows in the county of Vaud on the border of the lake of Geneva, which is very cheap, notwithſtanding the great diſtance between the vineyards and the towns that ſell the wine. But the navigable rivers of Switzerland are as commodious to them in this reſpect, as the ſea is to the Engliſh. As ſoon as the vintage is over, they ſhip off their wine upon the lake, which furniſhes all the towns that lie upon its borders. What they deſign for other parts of the country

country they unload at Vevy, and after about half a day's land carriage convey it into the river Aar, which brings it down the ſtream to Bern, Soleurre, and, in a word, diſtributes it through all the richeſt part of Switzerland; as it is eaſy to gueſs from the firſt ſight of the map, which ſhews us the natural communication Providence has formed between the many rivers and lakes of a country that is at ſo great a diſtance from the ſea. The canton of Bern is reckoned as powerful as all the reſt together. They can ſend a hundred thouſand men into the field; though the ſoldiers of the catholic cantons, who are much poorer, and therefore forced to enter oftner into foreign armies, are more eſteemed than the proteſtants.

We lay one night at Meldingen, which is a little Roman catholic town with one church, and no convent. It is a republic of itſelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thouſand ſouls. Their government is modelled after the ſame manner with that of the cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. For this reaſon, though they have very little buſineſs to do, they have all the variety of councils and officers that are to be met with in the greater ſtates. They have a town houſe to meet in, adorned with the arms of the eight cantons their protectors. They have three councils, the great council of fourteen, the little council of ten, and the privy council of three. The chief of the ſtate are the two Avoyers: When I was there the reigning Avoyer, or Doge of the commonwealth, was ſon to the inn-keeper where I was lodged; his father having enjoyed the ſame honours before him. His revenue amounts to about

thirty pounds a year. The ſeveral councils meet every Thurſday upon affairs of ſtate, ſuch as the reparation of a trough, the mending of a pavement, or any the like matters of importance. The river that runs through their dominions puts them to the charge of a very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and coped over head, like the reſt in Switzerland. Thoſe that travel over it pay a certain due towards the maintenance of this bridge. And as the French Ambaſſador has often occaſion to paſs this way, his maſter gives the town a penſion of twenty pounds ſterling which makes them extremely induſtrious to raiſe all the men they can for his ſervice, and keeps this powerful republic firm to the French intereſt. You may be ſure the preſerving of the bridge, with the regulation of the dues ariſing from it, is the grand affair that cuts out employment for the ſeveral councils of ſtate. They have a ſmall village belonging to them, whither they punctually ſend a bailiff for the diſtribution of juſtice; in imitation ſtill of the great cantons. There are three other towns that have the ſame privileges and protectors.

We dined the next day at Zurich, that is prettily ſituated on the out-let of the lake, and is reckoned the handſomeſt town in Switzerland. The chief places ſhewn to ſtrangers are the arſenal, the library, and the town houſe. This laſt is but lately finiſhed, and is a very fine pile of building. The frontiſpiece has pillars of a beautiful black marble ſtreaked with white, which is found in the neighbouring mountains. The chambers for the ſeveral councils, with the other apartments, are very neat. The whole building is indeed ſo well deſigned, that it would make a good figure even in Italy. It is pity they have ſpoiled the beauty of the walls

walls with abundance of childiſh Latin ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. I have indeed obſerved in ſeveral inſcriptions of this country, that your men of learning here are extremely delighted in playing little tricks with words and figures; for your Swiſs wits are not yet got out of the anagram and acroſtic. The library is a very large room pretty well filled. Over it is another room furniſhed with ſeveral artificial and natural curioſities. I ſaw in it a huge map of the whole country of Zurich drawn with a pencil, where they ſee every particular fountain or hillock in their dominions. I ran over their cabinet of medals, but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare. The arſenal is better than that of Bern, and they ſay has arms for thirty thouſand men. At about a day's journey from Zurich we entered on the territories of the Abbot of St. Gaul. They are four hours riding in breadth, and twelve in length. The Abbot can raiſe in it an army of twelve thouſand men well armed and exerciſed. He is ſovereign of the whole country, and under the protection of the cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, Glaris and Switz. He is always choſen out of the abbey of Benedictines at St. Gaul. Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which muſt afterwards be confirmed by the Pope. The laſt Abbot was Cardinal Sfondrati, who was advanced to the purple about two years before his death. The Abbot takes the advice and conſent of his chapter before he enters on any matter of importance, as the levying of a tax, or declaring of a war. His chief lay-officer is the grand *Maitre d'Hotel,* or high ſteward of the houſhold, who is named by the Abbot, and has the management of all affairs under him. There are ſeveral other judges

and diſtributers of juſtice appointed for the ſeveral parts of his dominions, from whom there always lies an appeal to the Prince. His reſidence is generally at the Benedictine convent at St. Gaul, notwithſtanding the town of St. Gaul is a little proteſtant republic, wholly independent of the Abbot, and under the protection of the cantons.

One would wonder to ſee ſo many rich bourgeois in the town of St. Gaul, and ſo very few poor people in a place that has ſcarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no income but what ariſes from its trade. But the great ſupport and riches of this little ſtate is in its linen manufacture, which employs almoſt all ages and conditions of its inhabitants. The whole country about them furniſhes them with vaſt quantities of flax, out of which they are ſaid to make yearly forty thouſand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred els to the piece. Some of their manufacture is as finely wrought as any that can be met with in Holland; for they have excellent artiſans, and great commodities for whitening. All the fields about the town were covered with their manufacture, that coming in the duſk of the evening we miſtook them for a lake. They ſend off their works upon mules into Italy, Spain, Germany, and all the adjacent countries. They reckon in the town of St. Gaul, and in the houſes that lie ſcattered about it, near ten thouſand ſouls, of which there are ſixteen hundred bourgeois. They chooſe their councils and burgomaſters out of the body of bourgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland, which are every where of the ſame nature, the difference lying only in the numbers of ſuch as are employed in ſtate-affairs, which are proportioned to the grandeur of the ſtates that employ them. The Abbey and the

town

town bear a great averſion to one another; but in the general diet of the cantons their repreſentatives ſit together, and act by concert. The Abbot deputes his grand *Maitre d' Hotel*, and the town one of its burgo-maſters.

About four years ago, the town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interpoſition of their common protectors. The occaſion was this. A Benedictine monk, in one of their annual proceſſions, carried his croſs erected through the town, with a train of three or four thouſand peaſants following him. They had no ſooner entered the convent, but the whole town was in a tumult, occaſioned by the inſolence of the prieſt, who, contrary to all precedents, had preſumed to carry his croſs in that manner. The bourgeois immediately put themſelves in arms, and drew down four pieces of their cannon to the gates of the convent. The proceſſion, to eſcape the fury of the citizens, durſt not return by the way it came, but, after the devotions of the monks were finiſhed, paſſed out at a back-door of the convent, that immediately led into the Abbot's territories. The Abbot on his part raiſes an army blocks up the town on the ſide that faces his dominions, and forbids his ſubjects to furniſh it with any of their commodities. While things were juſt ripe for a war, the cantons, their protector, interpoſed as umpires in the quarrel, condemning the town that had appeared too forward in the diſpute to a fine of two thouſand crowns; and enacting at the ſame time, that as ſoon as any proceſſion entered their walls, the prieſt ſhould let the croſs hang about his neck without touching it with either hand until he came within the precincts of the abbey. The citizens could bring into the field near two

thouſand men well exerciſed, and armed to the beſt advantage, with which they fancy they could make head againſt twelve or fifteen thouſand peaſants; for ſo many the Abbot could eaſily raiſe in his territories. But the proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey, who they ſay make up a good third of its people, would probably, in caſe of a war, abandon the cauſe of their Prince for that of their religion. The town of St. Gaul has an arſenal, library, town-houſes, and churches proportionable to the bigneſs of the ſtate. It is well enough fortified to reſiſt any ſudden attack, and to give the cantons time to come to their aſſiſtance. The abbey is by no means ſo magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. Their church has one huge nef with a double aiſle to it. At each end is a large quire. The one of them is ſupported by vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a compoſition that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine. On the cieling and walls of the church are liſts of Saints, Martyrs, Popes, Cardinals, Archbiſhops, Kings, and Queens that have been of the Benedictine order. There are ſeveral pictures of ſuch as have been diſtinguiſhed by their birth, ſanctity, or miracles, with inſcriptions that let you into the name and hiſtory of the perſons repreſented. I have often wiſhed that ſome traveller would take the pains to gather together all the modern inſcriptions which are to be met with in Roman catholic countries, as Gruter and others have copied out the ancient heathen monuments. Had we two or three volumes of this nature, without any of the collector's own reflections, I am ſure there is nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the Roman catholic religion nor expoſe more the pride, vanity, and ſelf-intereſt of convents, the abuſe of indulgences, the folly

folly and impertinence of votaries, and in ſhort, the ſuperſtition, credulity, and childiſhneſs of the Roman catholic religion. One might fill ſeveral ſheets at St. Gaul, as there are few conſiderable convents or churches that would not afford large contributions.

As the King of France diſtributes his penſions through all parts of Switzerland, the town and abbey of St. Gaul come in too for their ſhare. To the firſt he gives five hundred crowns *per Annum*, and to the other a thouſand. This penſion has not been paid theſe three years, which they attribute to their not acknowledging the duke of Anjou for King of Spain. The town and abbey of St. Gaul carry a bear in their arms. The Roman catholics have this bear's memory in very great veneration, and repreſent him as the firſt convert their ſaint made in the country. One of the moſt learned of the Benedictine monks gave me the following hiſtory of him, which he delivered to me with tears of affection in his eyes. St. Gaul, it ſeems, whom they call the great apoſtle of Germany, found all this country little better than a vaſt deſart. As he was walking in it on a very cold day, he chanced to meet a bear in his way. The ſaint, inſtead of being ſtartled at the rencounter ordered the bear to bring him a bundle of wood, and make him a fire. The bear ſerved him to the beſt of his ability, and at his departure was commanded by the ſaint to retire into the very depth of the woods, and there to paſs the reſt of his life without ever hurting man or beaſt. From this time, ſays the monk, the bear lived irreproachably, and obſerved to his dying day the orders that the ſaint had given him.

I have often conſidered, with a great deal of pleaſure, the profound peace and tranquility that reigns

in Switzerland and its alliances. It is very wonderful to ſee ſuch a knot of governments, which are ſo divided among themſelves in matters of religion, maintain ſo uninterrupted a union and correſpondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another, but remains content within the bounds of its firſt eſtabliſhment. This, I think, muſt be chiefly aſcribed to the nature of the people, and the conſtitution of their governments. Were the Swiſs animated by zeal or ambition, ſome or other of their ſtates would immediately break in upon the reſt; or were the ſtates ſo many principalities, they might often have an ambitious ſovereign at the head of them, that would embroil his neighbours, and ſacrifice the repoſe of his ſubjects to his own glory. But as the inhabitants of theſe countries are naturally of a heavy phlegmatic temper, if any of their leading members have more fire and ſpirit than comes to their ſhare, it is quickly tempered by the coldneſs and moderation of the reſt who ſit at the helm with them. To this we may add, that the Alps is the worſt ſpot of ground in the world to make conqueſts in, a great part of its governments being ſo naturally intrenched among woods and mountains. However it be, we find no ſuch diſorders among them as one would expect in ſuch a multitude of ſtates; for as ſoon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately cloſed up by the moderation and good offices of the reſt that interpoſe.

As all the conſiderable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, ſo indeed it is a conſtitution the moſt adapted of any other to the poverty and barrenneſs of theſe countries. We may ſee only in a neighbouring government the ill conſequence of having a deſpotic Prince, in a ſtate that

is

is moſt of it compoſed of rocks and mountains; for notwithſtanding there is a vaſt extent of lands, and many of them better than thoſe of the Swiſs and Griſons, the common people among the latter are much more at their eaſe, and in a greater affluence of all the conveniencies of life. A Prince's court eats too much into the income of a poor ſtate, and generally introduces a kind of luxury and magnificence, that ſets every particular perſon upon making a higher figure in his ſtation than is generally conſiſtent with his revenue.

It is the great endeavour of the ſeveral cantons of Switzerland, to baniſh from among them every thing that looks like pomp or ſuperfluity. To this end the miniſters are always preaching, and the governors putting out edicts, againſt dancing, gaming, entertainments, and fine cloaths. This is become more neceſſary in ſome of the governments, ſince there are ſo many refugees ſettled among them; for though the proteſtants in France affect ordinarily a greater plainneſs and ſimplicity of manners, than thoſe of the ſame quality who are of the Roman catholic communion, they have however too much of their country-gallantry for the genius and conſtitution of Switzerland. Should dreſſing, feaſting, and balls once get among the cantons, their military roughneſs would be quickly loſt, their tempers would grow too ſoft for their climate, and their expences out run their incomes; beſides that the materials for their luxury muſt be brought from other nations, which would immediately ruin country that has few commodities of its own export, and is not overſtocked with money. Lu[x]ry indeed wounds a republic in its very vi[tals] as its natural conſequences are rapine, ava[rice] and injuſtice; for the more money a man ſp[ends]

the more muſt he endeavour to augment his ſtock; which at laſt ſets the liberty and votes of a commonwealth to ſale, if they find any foreign power that is able to pay the price of them. We ſee no where the pernicious effects of luxury on a republic more than in that of the ancient Romans, who immediately found itſelf poor as ſoon as this vice got footing among them, though they were poſſeſſed of all the riches in the world. We find in the beginnings and increaſes of their commonwealth ſtrange inſtances of the contempt of money, becauſe indeed they were utter ſtrangers to the pleaſure that might be procured by it; or in other words, becauſe they were wholly ignorant of the arts of luxury. But as ſoon as they once entered into a taſte of pleaſure, politeneſs, and magnificence, they fell into a thouſand violencies, conſpiracies, and diviſions, that threw them into all the diſorders imaginable, and terminated in the utter ſubverſion of their commonwealth. It is no wonder therefore the poor commonwealths of Switzerland are ever labouring at the ſuppreſſion and prohibition of every thing that may introduce vanity and luxury. Beſides, the ſeveral fines that are ſet upon plays, games, balls, and feaſtings, they have many cuſtoms among them which very much contribute to the keeping up of their ancient ſimplicity. The bourgeois, who are at the head of the governments, are obliged to appear at all their public aſſemblies in a black cloke and a band. The womens dreſs is very plain, thoſe of the beſt quality wearing nothing on their heads generally but furs, which are to be met with in their own country. The perſons of different qualities in both ſexes are indeed allowed their different ornaments; but theſe are generally ſuch as are by no means coſtly, being rather deſigned as

marks

marks of diſtinction than to make a figure. The chief officers of Bern, for example, are known by the crowns of their hats, which are much deeper than thoſe of an inferior character. The peaſants are generally cloathed in a coarſe kind of canvas, that is the manufacture of the country. Their holiday cloaths go from father to ſon, and are ſeldom worn out, 'till the ſecond or third generation: So that it is common enough to ſee a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great-grandfather.

Geneva is much politer than Switzerland, or any of its allies, and is therefore looked upon as the court of the Alps, whither the proteſtant cantons often ſend their children to improve themſelves in language and education. The Genevois have been very much refined, or, as others will have it, corrupted, by the converſation of the French proteſtants, who make up almoſt a third of their people. It is certain they have very much forgotten the advice that Calvin gave them in a great council a little before his death, when he recommended to them, above all things, an exemplary modeſty and humility, and as great a ſimplicity in their manners, as in their religion. Whether or no they have done well, to ſet up for making another kind of figure, time will witneſs. There are ſeveral that fancy the great ſums they have remitted into Italy, though by this means they make their court to the King of France at preſent, may ſome time or other give him an inclination to become the maſter of ſo wealthy a city.

As this collection of little ſtates abounds more in paſturage than in corn, they are all provided with their public granaries, and have the humanity to furniſh one another in public exigencies, when

when the ſcarcity is not univerſal. As the adminiſtration of affairs, relating to theſe public granaries, is not very different in any of the particular governments, I ſhall content myſelf to ſet down the rules obſerved in it by the little commonwealth of Geneva, in which I had more time to inform myſelf of the particulars than in any other. There are three of the little council deputed for this office. They are obliged to keep together a proviſion ſufficient to feed the people at leaſt two years, in caſe of war or famine. They muſt take care to fill their magazines in times of the greateſt plenty, that ſo they may afford cheaper, and increaſe the public revenue at a ſmall expence of its members. None of the three managers muſt, upon any pretence, furniſh the granaries from his own fields, that ſo they may have no temptation to pay too great a price, or put any bad corn upon the public. They muſt buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazines, may not prejudice their market, and raiſe the price of their proviſions at home. That ſuch a collection of corn may not ſpoil in keeping, all the inns and public houſes are obliged to furniſh themſelves out of it, by which means is raiſed the moſt conſiderable branch of the public revenues; the corn being ſold out at a much dearer rate than it is bought up at. So that the greateſt income of the commonwealth, which pays the penſions of moſt of its officers and miniſters, is raiſed on ſtrangers and travellers, or ſuch of their own body as have money enough to ſpend at taverns and public-houſes.

It

It is the cuſtom in Geneva and Switzerland, to divide their eſtates equally among all their children, by which means every one lives at his eaſe without growing dangerous to the republic; for as ſoon as an overgrown eſtate falls into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into ſo many portions as render the ſharers of it rich enough, without raiſing them too much above the level of the reſt. This is abſolutely neceſſary in theſe little republicks, where the rich merchants live very much within their eſtates, and by heaping up vaſt ſums from year to year might become formidable to the reſt of their fellow citizens, and break the equality, which is ſo neceſſary in theſe kinds of governments, were there not means found out to diſtribute their wealth among ſeveral members of their republick. At Geneva, for inſtance, are merchants reckoned worth twenty hundred thouſand crowns, though, perhaps, there is not one of them who ſpends to the value of five hundred pounds a year.

Though the proteſtants and papiſts know very well, that it is their common intereſt to keep a ſteady neutrality in all the wars between the ſtates of Europe, they cannot forbear ſiding with a party in their diſcourſe. The catholics are zealous for the French King, as the proteſtants do not a little glory in the riches, power, and good ſucceſs of the Engliſh and Dutch, whom they look upon as the bulwarks of the reformation. The miniſters in particular have often preached againſt ſuch of their fellow-ſubjects as enter into the troops of the French King; but ſo long as the Swiſs ſee their intereſt in it, their poverty will always hold them faſt to his ſervice. They have indeed the exerciſe of their religion,

ligion, and their miniſters with them; which is the more remarkable, becauſe the very ſame Prince refuſed even thoſe of the church of England, who followed their maſter to St. Germains, the public exerciſe of their religion.

Before I leave Switzerland, I cannot but obſerve, that the notion of witchcraft reigns very much in this country. I have often been tired with accounts of this nature from very ſenſible men that are moſt of them furniſhed with matters of fact which have happened, as they pretend, within the compaſs of their own knowledge. It is certain there have been many executions on this account, as in the canton of Bern there were ſome put to death during my ſtay at Geneva. The people are ſo univerſally infatuated with the notion, that, if a cow falls ſick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapped up in priſon for it; and if the poor creature chance to think herſelf a witch, the whole country is for hanging her up without mercy. One finds indeed the ſame humour prevail in moſt of the rocky barren parts of Europe. Whether it be that poverty and ignorance, which are generally the products of theſe countries, may really engage a wretch in ſuch dark practices, or whether or no the ſame principles may not render the people too credulous, and perhaps too eaſy to get rid of ſome of their unprofitable members.

A great affair that employs the Swiſs politics at preſent is the Prince of Conti's ſucceſſion to the Dutchy of Nemours in the government of Neuf-Chatel. The inhabitants of Neufr Chatel can by no means think of ſubmitting themſelves to a Prince, who is a Roman catholic, and a ſubject of France. They were very attentive to his conduct in the prin-

principality of Orange, which they did not queſtion but he would rule with all the mildneſs and moderation imaginable, as it would be the beſt means in the world to recommend him to Neuf-Chatel. But notwithſtanding it was ſo much his intereſt to manage his proteſtant ſubjects in that country, and the ſtrong aſſurances he had given them in protecting them in all their privileges, and particularly in the free exerciſe of their religion, he made over his principality in a very little time, for a ſum of money, to the King of France. It is indeed generally believed the Prince of Conti would rather ſtill have kept his title to Orange; but the ſame reſpect, which induced him to quit this government, might at another time tempt him to give up that of Neuf-Chatel on the like conditions. The King of Pruſſia lays in his claim for Neuf-Chatel, as he did for the principality of Orange, and it is probable would be more acceptable to the inhabitants than the other; but they are generally diſpoſed to declare themſelves a free commonwealth, after the death of the Dutcheſs of Nemours, if the Swiſs will ſupport them. The proteſtant cantons ſeem much inclined to aſſiſt them, which they may very well do, in caſe the Dutcheſs dies, whilſt the King of France has his hands ſo full of buſineſs on all ſides of him. It certainly very much concerns them not to ſuffer the French King to eſtabliſh his authority on this ſide mount Jura, and on the very borders of their country; but it is not eaſy to foreſee what a round ſum of money, or the fear of a rupture with France, may do among a people, who have tamely ſuffered the *Franche-Compte* to be ſeized on, and a fort to be built within cannon ſhot of one of their cantons.

There

There is a new ſect ſprung up in Switzerland, which ſpreads very much in the proteſtant cantons. The profeſſors of it call themſelves Pietiſts: And as enthuſiaſm carries men generally to the like extravagancies, they differ but little from ſeveral ſectaries in other countries. They pretend in general to great refinements, as to what regards the practice of chriſtianity, and to obſerve the following rules. To retire much from the converſation of the world: To ſink themſelves into an intire repoſe and tranquillity of mind: In this ſtate of ſilence, to attend the ſecret illapſe and flowings in of the holy ſpirit, that may fill their minds with peace and conſolation, joys or raptures: To favour all his ſecret intimations, and give themſelves up entirely to his conduct and direction, ſo as neither to ſpeak, move or act, but as they find his impulſe on their ſouls; to retrench themſelves within the conveniencies and neceſſities of life: To make a covenant with all their ſenſes, ſo far as to ſhun the ſmell of a roſe or violet, and to turn away their eyes from a beautiful proſpect: To avoid, as much as is poſſible, what the world calls innocent pleaſures, leſt they ſhould have their affections tainted by any ſenſuality, and diverted from the love of him, who is to be the only comfort, repoſe, hope, and delight of their whole beings. This ſect prevails very much among the proteſtants of Germany, as well as thoſe of Switzerland, and has occaſioned ſeveral edicts againſt it in the dutchy of Saxony. The profeſſors of it are accuſed of all the ill practices, which may ſeem to be the conſequence of their principles; as that they aſcribe the worſt of actions, which their own vicious tempers throw

throw them upon, to the dictates of the holy ſpirit; that both ſexes, under pretext of devout converſation, viſit one another at all hours, and in all places, without any regard to common decency, often making their religion a cover for their immoralities; and that the very beſt of them are poſſeſſed with ſpiritual pride and a contempt for all ſuch as are not of their own ſect. The Roman catholics, who reproach the proteſtants for their breaking into ſuch a multitude of religions, have certainly taken the moſt effectual way in the world for the keeping their flocks together; I do not mean the puniſhments they inflict on mens perſons, which are commonly looked upon as the chief methods by which they deter them from breaking through the pale of the church, though certainly theſe lay a very great reſtraint on thoſe of the Roman catholic perſuaſion. But I take one great cauſe, why there are ſo few ſects in the church of Rome, to be the multitude of convents, with which they every where abound, that ſerve as receptacles for all thoſe fiery zealots who would ſet the church in a flame, were not they got together in theſe houſes of devotion. All men of dark tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours, and meet with companions as gloomy as themſelves. So that what the proteſtants would call a fanatic, is, in the Roman church, a religious of ſuch or ſuch an order; as I have been told of an Engliſh merchant at Liſbon, who, after ſome great diſappointments in the world, was reſolved to turn quaker or capuchin; for, in the change of religion, men of ordinary underſtandings do not ſo much conſider the principles, as the practice of thoſe to whom they go over.

From

From St. Gaul I took horſe to the lake of Conſtance, which lies at two leagues diſtance from it, and is formed by the entry of the Rhine. This is the only lake in Europe that diſputes for greatneſs with that of Geneva; it appears more beautiful to the eye, but wants the fruitful fields and vineyards that border upon the other. It receives its name from Conſtance, the chief town on its banks. When the cantons of Bern and Zurich propoſed, at a general diet, the incorporating Geneva in the number of the cantons, the Roman catholic party, fearing the proteſtant intereſt might receive by it too great a ſtrengthening, propoſed at the ſame time the incantoning of Conſtance, as a counterpoiſe; to which the proteſtants not conſenting, the whole project fell to the ground. We croſſed the lake to Lindaw, and in ſeveral parts of it obſerved abundance of little bubbles of air, that came working upward from the very bottom of the lake. The waterman told us, that they are obſerved always to riſe in the ſame places, from whence they conclude them to be ſo many ſprings that break out of the bottom of the lake. Lindaw is an imperial town on a little iſland that lies at about three hundred paces from the firm land, to which it is joined by a huge bridge of wood. The inhabitants were all in arms when we paſſed through it, being under great apprehenſions of the Duke of Bavaria, after his having fallen upon Ulm and Memminghen. They flatter themſelves, that by cutting their bridge, they could hold out againſt his army: But, in all probability, a ſhower of bombs would quickly reduce the bourgeois to ſurrender. They were formerly bombarded by Guſtavus Adolphus. We were

were adviſed by our merchants by no means to venture ourſelves in the Duke of Bavaria's country, ſo that we had the mortification to loſe the ſight of Munich, Auſburg, and Ratiſbon, and were forced to take our way to Vienna, through the Tirol, where we had very little to entertain us beſide the natural face of the country.

TIROL,

TIROL,

INSPRUCK,

HALL, &c.

AFTER having coaſted the Alps for ſome time, we at laſt entered them by a paſſage which leads into the long valley of the Tirol; and following the courſe of the river Inn, we came to Inſpruck, that receives its name from this river, and is the capital city of the Tirol.

Inſpruck is a handſome town, though not a great one, and was formerly the reſidence of the arch-Dukes who were Counts of Tirol: The palace where they uſed to keep their court is rather convenient than magnificent. The great hall is indeed a very noble room: the walls of it are painted in Freſco, and repreſent the labours of Hercules. Many of them look very finely, though a great part of the work has been cracked by earthquakes, which are very frequent in this country. There is a little wooden palace that borders on the other, whither the court uſed to retire at the firſt ſhake of an earthquake. I ſaw here the largeſt manage that I have met with any where elſe. At one end of it is a great partition deſigned for an opera. They ſhewed

ſhewed us alſo a very pretty theatre. The laſt comedy that was acted on it was deſigned by the jeſuits for the entertainment of the Queen of the Romans, who paſſed this way from Hanover to Vienna. The compliment, which the fathers made her majeſty on this occaſion, was very particular, and did not a little expoſe them to the raillery of the court. For the arms of Hanover being a horſe, the fathers thought it a very pretty alluſion to repreſent the Queen by Bucephalus, that would let no body get upon him but Alexander the great. The wooden horſe that acted this notable part is ſtill to be ſeen behind the ſcenes. In one of the rooms of the palace, which is hung with the pictures of ſeveral illuſtrious perſons, they ſhewed us the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, who was beheaded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The gardens about the houſe are very large, but ill kept. There is in the middle of them a beatiful ſtatue in braſs of an Arch-Duke Leopold on horſeback. There are near it twelve other figures of water-nymphs and river-gods, well caſt, and as big as the life. They were deſigned for the ornaments of a water-work, as one might eaſily make a great variety of jetteaus, at a ſmall expence, in a garden that has the river Inn running by its walls. The late Duke of Lorrain had this palace, and the government of the Tirol, aſſigned him by the Emperor, and his lady the Queen Dowager of Poland lived here ſeveral years after the death of the Duke her huſband. There are covered gallies that lead from the palace to five different churches. I paſſed through a very long one, which reaches to the church of the Capuchin convent, where the Duke of Lorrain uſed often to aſſiſt at their midnight devotions. They ſhewed us in this convent the

apart-

apartments of Maximilian, who was Arch-Duke and Count of Tirol about fourſcore years ago. This Prince, at the ſame time that he kept the government in his hands, lived in this convent with all the rigour and auſterity of a Capuchin. His anti-chamber and room of audience are little ſquare chambers wainſcotted. His private lodgings are three or four ſmall rooms faced with a kind of fret-work, that makes them look like little hollow caverns in a rock. They preſerve this apartment of the convent uninhabited, and ſhew in it the altar, bed and ſtove, as likewiſe a picture and a ſtamp of this devout Prince. The church of the Franciſcan convent is famous for the monument of the Emperor Maximilian the firſt, which ſtands in the midſt of it. It was erected to him by his grand-ſon Ferdinand the firſt, who probably looked upon this Emperor as the founder of the Auſtrian greatneſs. For as by his own marriage he annexed the low-countries to the houſe of Auſtria, ſo, by matching his ſon to Joan of Arragon, he ſettled on his poſterity the kingdom of Spain, and, by the marriage of his grand-ſon Ferdinand, got into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. This monument is only honorary; for the aſhes of the Emperor lie elſewhere. On the top of it is a brazen figure of Maximilian on his knees, and on the ſides of it a beautiful Bas-Relief repreſenting the actions of this Prince. His whole hiſtory is digeſted into twenty-four ſquare pannels of ſculpture in Bas-Relief. The ſubject of two of them is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. On each ſide of this monument is a row of very noble brazen ſtatues much bigger than the life, moſt of them repreſenting ſuch as were ſome way or other related

related to Maximilian. Among the reſt is one that the fathers of the convent tell us repreſents King Arthur the old Britiſh King. But what relation had that Arthur to Maximilian? I do not queſtion therefore but it was deſigned for Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry the eighth, who had eſpouſed Catharine, ſiſter of Maximilian, whoſe divorce afterwards gave occaſion to ſuch ſignal revolutions in England. This church was built by Ferdinand the firſt. One ſees in it a kind of offer at modern architecture; but at the ſame time that the architect has ſhewn his diſlike of the Gothic manner, one may ſee very well that in that age they were not, at leaſt, in this country, arrived at the knowledge of the true way. The portal, for example, conſiſts of a compoſite order unknown to the antients; the ornaments indeed are taken from them, but ſo put together, that you ſee the volutes of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and uovali of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the ſame capital. So the vault of the church, though broad enough, is incumbered with too many little tricks in ſculpture. It is indeed ſupported with ſingle columns, inſtead of thoſe vaſt cluſters of little pillars that one meets with in Gothic cathedrals; but at the ſame time theſe columns are of no regular order, and at leaſt twice too long for their diameter. There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy. I was ſhewn the little Nôtredame that is handſomely deſigned, and topped with a cupola. It was made as an offering of gratitude to the bleſſed Virgin, for having defended the country of the Tirol againſt the victorious arms of Guſtavus Adolphus, who could not enter this part of the empire after having over-

run

run moſt of the reſt. This temple was therefore built by the contributions of the whole country. At about half a league's diſtance from Inſpruck, ſtands the caſtle of Amras, furniſhed with a prodigious quantity of medals, and many other ſorts of rarities both in nature and art, for which I muſt refer the reader to Monſieur Patin's account in his letter to the Duke of Wirtemberg, having myſelf had neither time nor opportunity to enter into a particular examination of them.

From Inſpruck we came to Hall, that [illegible] league diſtance on the ſame river. This [illegible] is particularly famous for its ſalt-works. There are in the neighbourhood vaſt mountains of a tranſparent kind of rock, not unlike allum, extremely ſolid, and as piquant to the tongue as ſalt itſelf. Four or five hundred men are always at work in theſe mountains, where, as ſoon as they have hewn down any quantities of the rock, they let in their ſprings and reſervoirs among their works. The water eats away and diſſolves the particles of ſalt which are mixed in the ſtone, and is conveyed by long troughs and canals from the mines to the town of Hall, where it is received in vaſt ciſterns, and boiled off from time to time.

They make after the rate of eight hundred loaves a week, each loaf four hundred pounds weight. This would raiſe a great revenue to the Emperor, were there here ſuch a tax on ſalt as there is in France. At preſent he clears but two hundred thouſand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working it. There are in Switzerland, and other parts of the Alps, ſeveral of theſe quarries of ſalt, that turn to very little account, by reaſon of the great quantities of wood they conſume.

The

The ſalt-works at Hall have a great convenience for fuel, which ſwims down to them on the river Inn. This river during its courſe through the Tirol, is generally ſhut up between a double range of mountains that are moſt of them covered with woods of fir-trees. Abundance of peaſants are employed in the hewing down of the largeſt of theſe trees, that after they are barked and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream of the river, which carries them off to the ſalt-works. At Inſpruck they take up vaſt quantities for the convents and public officers, who have a certain portion of it allotted them by the Emperor; the reſt of it paſſes on to Hall. There are generally ſeveral hundred loads afloat; for they begin to cut above twenty leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. Theſe ſalt-works, and a mint that is eſtabliſhed at the ſame place, have rendered this town, notwithſtanding the neighbourhood of the capital city, almoſt as populous as Inſpruck itſelf. The deſign of this mint is to work off part of the metals which are found in the neighbouring mountains; where, as we are told, there are ſeven thouſand men in conſtant employ. At Hall we took a boat to carry us to Vienna. The firſt night we lay at Rottenburg, where is a ſtrong caſtle above the town. Count Serini is ſtill a cloſe priſoner in this caſtle, who, as they told us in the town, had loſt his ſenſes by his long impriſonment and afflictions. The next day we dined at Kuff-ſtain, where there is a fortreſs on a high rock, above the town, almoſt inacceſſible on all ſides: This being a frontier place on the dutchy of Bavaria, where we entered after about an hour's rowing from Kuff-ſtain. It was the plea-

ſanteſt voyage in the world, to follow the windings of this river Inn through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. We had ſometimes on each ſide of us a vaſt extent of naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thouſand irregular ſteeps and precipices; in other places we ſaw a long foreſt of fir-trees, ſo thick ſet together, that it was impoſſible to diſcover any of the ſoil they grew upon, and riſing up ſo regularly one above another, as to give us a view of a whole wood at once. The time of the year, that had given the leaves of the trees ſo many different colours, compleated the beauty of the proſpect. But as the materials of a fine landſkip are not always the moſt profitable to the owner of them, we met with but very little corn or paſturage for the proportion of earth that we paſſed through, the lands of the Tirol not being able to feed the inhabitants. This long valley of the Tirol lies incloſed on all ſides by the Alps, though its dominions ſhoot out into ſeveral branches that lie among the breaks and hollows of the mountains. It is governed by three councils reſiding at Inſpruck; one ſits upon life and death, the other is for taxes and impoſitions, and a third for the common diſtributions of juſtice. As theſe courts regulate themſelves by the orders they receive from the imperial courts, ſo in many caſes there are appeals from them to Vienna. The inhabitants of the Tirol have many particular privileges above thoſe of the other hereditary countries of the Emperor. For as they are naturally well fortified among their mountains, and at the ſame time border upon many different governments, as the Griſons, Venetians, Swiſs, Bavarians, &c. a ſevere treatment might tempt them to ſet up for a republic, or at leaſt throw themſelves under the milder go-

ernment

vernment of ſome of their neighbours: Beſides that their country is poor, and that the Emperor draws conſiderable incomes out of its mines of ſalt and metal. They are theſe mines that fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear without the importation of corn from foreign parts. The Emperor has forts and citadels at the entrance of all the paſſes that lead into the Tirol, which are ſo advantageouſly placed upon rocks and mountains, that they command all the valleys and avenues that lie about them. Beſides that the country itſelf is cut into ſo many hills and inequalities, as would render it defenſible by a very little army againſt a numerous enemy. It was therefore generally thought the Duke of Bavaria would not attempt the cutting off any ſuccours that were ſent to Prince Eugene, or the forcing his way through the Tirol into Italy. The river Inn, that had hitherto been ſhut up among mountains, paſſes generally through a wide open country during all its courſe through Bavaria, which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues a day.

INDEX.

A

ADDA, and the Addige, both deſcribed by Claudian, page 43, 44.
Albano for what famous, 219.
Alps, deſcribed by Silius Italicus, 256.
St. Ambroſe, his reſolute behaviour towards Theodoſius the great, before the gates of the great church at Milan, 30.
Ambroſian library in Milan how furniſhed, 32.
Ancona, its ſituation, 90.
St. Anthony of Padua, his magnificent church, 47. a natural perfume iſſuing from his bones, ibid. a conjecture upon it, ibid. his famous ſermon to an Aſſembly of fiſh, 47. the titles given him by a poor peaſant, 53.
Antiquaries, wherein faulty, 189.
Antiquities, two ſets in Rome, 176. the great difference between them, 177.
Antium, its extenſive ruins, 170. for what famous formerly, 171.
Anxur, its pleaſant ſituation, 117. deſcribed by Martial, &c. ibid.
Appenine mountains deſcribed by the Latin Poets, 246.
Arioſto, his monument in the Benedictine church in Ferrara, 75.

B

Baiæ, the winter retreat of the old Romans, 139.
St. Bartholomew, his famous ſtatue in the great church in Milan, 28.
Bern, its public walks, 271. and arſenal, 274.
Bolonia, for wat famous, 248. its rarities, ibid.

Breſcia, why more favoured by the Venetians than any other part of their dominions, 42. famous for its iron works, ibid.

C.

Calvin, his advice to the Genevois before his death, 287.
Caprea, deſcribed, 150, &c. its fruitful ſoil, ibid. ſome account of the medals found in it, 156.
Caſſis, a French port, its pleaſant neighbourhood, 13.
Cennis, a mountain between Turin and Geneva. 254.
St. Charles Boromeo his ſubterraneous chapel in Milan, 28. an account of that Saint, ibid. compared with the ordinary ſaints in the Roman church, 29.
Cimmerians, where placed by Homer, 167.
Civita Vecchia, its unwholſome air, 229.
Clitumnus, the quality of its waters, 95.
Colonna Infame, a pillar at Milan, 34. the occaſion of it, ibid.
Confeſſionals, inſcriptions over them, 31.

E.

Engliſh courted by the preſent Pope to ſettle at Civita Vecchia, 229.
Eſcargatoire, the uſe of it, 272.

F.

Fano, from whence ſo called, 90.
Felix the fifth, his ſtory, 261, 262.
Ferrara, thinly inhabited, 75. the town deſcribed, ibid.
Florence, 235. an account of its public buildings, ibid. its famous gallery, 236. and rarities contained in it, ibid. &c. and in ſome chambers adjoining to it, 240. &c. famous for modern ſtatues, 245. the great Duke's care to prevent Civita Vecchia from being made a free port, 228. incenſed againſt the Lucqueſe 231. for what reaſon, 232.
Fortune. Two Fortunes worſhipped by the heathens at Antium, 170.

Fountains in Switzerland, a reaſon given for their periodical fluxes, 262.
Fribourg deſcribed, 271. with an hermitage near it, 272.

G.

St. Gaul, Abbot of, the extent of his territories, 279. manner of his election, ibid. the riches of the inhabitants, 280. their quarrel with the Abbot, 281, the abbey, 282, their arms, 283.
St. Gaul, the great apoſtle of Germany, ſome account of him, 283.
Geneva, its ſituation, 258. under the emperor's diſpleaſure, and from what reaſon, 270. eſteemed the court of the Alps, 287.
Genoeſe, their manners deſcribed, 17. their character from the modern Italians, and Latin Poets, 17, 18. an inſtance of their indiſcretion, 21. why obliged to be at preſent in the French intereſt, ibid. their fleet, and its ſervice, 22. their Doge claims a crown and ſcepter from their conqueſt of Corſica, ibid. and advantage ariſing to them from it, and a different maxim obſerved by the ancient Romans, 22.
Genoa, its deſcription, 18, &c. its banks no burden to the Genoeſe, 21. why incapable of being made a free port, 229.
St. George, his church at Verona, 46.
Granaries, the adminiſtration of them in Switzerland, 287.
Grotto del Cani, ſome experiments made in it, 140, 141. reaſons offered for the effects of its vapours, 141, 142.
Grotto Obſcuro, 154.
Gulf of Genoa, its nature, 15.

H.

Hall, its ſalt works, 300. the method of preparing them ibid. its mint, 301.
Henry the eighth of England, his letter to Anne of Bullein, 211.

Her-

Hercules Monæcus, 16.
Homer, his Apotheosis, 199.

I.

Jesuits, their particular compliment to the Queen of the Romans in a comedy designed for her entertainment, 297.
Inspruck, its public buildings, 296.
Ischia, by the ancients called Inarime, 163. some account of it, ibid.
Italians, the usual furniture of their libraries, 32. compared to the French, 37. the difference of manners in the two nations, 38. the great aversion to the French observed in the common people, ibid. some reasons for it, 39. their extravagant tomb-stones, 46. the difference betwixt their poetical and prose language, 66. a great help to their modern poetry, 67. their comedies low and obscene, ibid. a reason for it, 68. the chief parts in all their comedies, ibid. a great custom among them of crowning the holy Virgin, 79.
Italy divided into many principalities, as more natural to its situation, 36. its present desolation, 112. compared to its ancient inhabitants, ibid.
Juno Sispita, or Sospita how represented, 240. Tully's description of this goddess, ibid.
St. Justina, her church one of the finest in Italy, 55.

L.

Lago di Como, formerly Larius, 42. described by Claudian, 44.
Lago di Garda, or Benacus, described by Virgil, 43.
Lapis Vituperii, what, and to what use applied, 55.
Lausanne, 267, a peculiar privilege belonging to one street in this town, ibid.
Lawyers, their great numbers, and continual employment among the Neapolitans, 127.
Leghorn, 226. a free port, ibid. the great resort of

other nations to it, 227. the advantage the great Duke receives from it, ibid. &c.
Lemanus, the lake deſcribed, 259, &c. with the towns upon it, 260.
Lindaw, 294.
Liris, or the Garigliano deſcribed, 116.
Loretto, its prodigious riches, 93. why never attacked by the Turks, *ibid.* or the chriſtian Princes, *ibid.* a deſcription of the holy houſe, 94.
Lucan, his prophecy of the Latian towns, 221.
Lucca, the induſtry of its inhabitants, 231. under the King of Spain's protection, 232. in danger of ruin, *ibid.* the great contempt the inhabitants have of the Florentines, 233. why never attempted as yet by the great Duke, ibid. the form of its government, 234.
Ludlow, Edmund, his epitaph, 264.

M.

St. Marino, its ſituation, 84. the extent of its dominions, 85. the founder, and original of this little republic, ibid. the antiquity of it, 86. the form of the government, 87, &c.
Mary Magdalene, the deſerts rendered famous by her penance, 13. deſcribed by Claudian, 14.
Maximilian, the firſt founder of the Auſtrian greatneſs, 298.
Meldingen, a little republic in Switzerland, 277. the model of its government, ibid. and buſineſs of the councils of ſtate, 278.
Milan, its great church, 27, &c. the relics and great riches contained in it, 30. the citadel, 36. the ſituation of its ſtate, ibid. an affectation of the French dreſs and carriage in the court, 37. Milan deſcribed by Auſonius, 40.
Mincio, deſcribed by Virgil, 43. and Claudian, 44.
Miſeno, its cape deſcribed, 162. its ſet of galleries, 163.

Modena, the extent of its dominions, and condition of the inhabitants, 250.
Monaco, its harbour deſcribed by Lucan, 16. dominions, ibid.
Monte Circeio, why ſuppoſed by Homer to have been an iſland, 168. Æneas his paſſage near it deſcribed by Virgil, ibid.
Monte Novo, how formed, 143.
Morge, its artificial port, 267.
Morpheus, why repreſented under the figure of a boy, 238, 239. in what manner addreſſed to by Statius, 239.

N.

Naples, 121. its many ſuperſtitions, 122. its delightful Bay, 124. deſcribed by Silius Italicus, 147. its pleaſant ſituation, 126. the litigious temper of the inhabitants, 127. different from what it was in Statius his time, ibid. the great alteration of the adjacent parts from what they were formerly, 134, the natural curioſities about it, 140.
Narni, why ſo called, 102.
Neapolitans addicted to eaſe and pleaſure, 129. the reaſon, ibid.
Nemi, why ſo called, 218.
Nettuno, for what remarkable, 170.

O.

Ocriculum, its ruins, 103.
Oſtia, deſcribed by Juvenal, 173.

P.

Padua, its univerſity, 55. the original of Padua from Virgil, 55, 56.
Parker an Engliſh eccleſiaſtic, his epitaph on his tomb in Pavia, 25.
Parma, its famous theatre, 249. tho extent of its dominions, 250, and condition of the inhabitants, ibid.

INDEX.

Pavia, its deſcription, 23, &c. why called Ticinum by the ancients, 26.
Pauſilypo's Grotto, 132. the beautiful proſpect of its mount, 161.
St. Peter's church at Rome deſcribed, 109. the reaſon of its double dome, 110. its beautiful architecture, 111.
Pietiſts, a new ſect in Switzerland, 292.
Piſatello, ſee Rubicon.
Piſauro, Doge of Venice, his Elogium, 61.
Po, deſcribed by Lucan, 72. Scaliger's critic upon it, 73. deſcribed by Claudian, 252.
Pope, his territories very deſolate, 112. and the inhabitants poor, 114. reaſons for it, ibid.
Puteoli, its remains near Naples, 134. its mole miſtaken for Caligula's bridge, 135. the error confuted, ibid.

R.

Ravenna, 75. its antient ſituation according to Martial, 76. and Silius Italicus, ibid. the city and adjacen. parts deſcribed, ibid. &c. its great ſcarcity of freſh water, 107.
St. Remo, a Genoeſe town, deſcribed, 15.
Rhone, ſome account of it, 269.
Rimini, its antiquities, 80.
Rome, the modern ſtands higher than the ancient, 176. the grandeur of the commonwealth, and magnificence of the Emperors differently conſidered, 177. its rarities, ibid. &c. and conſiderations upon them, ibid. why more frequented by the nobility in ſummer than in winter, 220.
Romulus his cottage deſcribed by Virgil, 95.
Rubicon, called at preſent Piſatello, deſcribed by Lucan, 79, 80.

S.

Sannazarius, his verſes upon Venice, 70.
Sienna, 224. its cathedral, ibid.

Snow monopolized at Naples, 146.
Soleurre, the reſidence of the French Ambaſſadors, 276.
Soracte, called by the modern Italians St. Oreſte, 103.
Spaniards, their policy obſerved in the government of Naples, 126, 128, 129.
Spoletto, its antiquities; 95.
Suffolk, Duke of; buried in Pavia, 24. the inſcription on his tomb; ibid. his hiſtory, 25.
Switzerland; its wonderful tranquility; 283. the reaſon for it; 284. the thrift of its inhabitants; 285. the reaſon for it; ibid. their dreſs, 286. their cuſtom in bequeathing their eſtates, 289. their notion of witchcraft; 290.

T.

Terni, why called formerly Interamna; 97.
Theatines, their convent in Ravenna, 78
Tiber; an account of it from Virgil, 173. its great riches; 196.
Ticinus; or Teſin, a river near Pavia, 26. deſcribed by Silius Italicus; ibid. and Claudian; 44.
Timavus, deſcribed by Claudian, 44.
Tirol, the particular privileges of its inhabitants, 302.
Turin; a convenience particular to it, 254 the averſion of the common people to the French, ibid.

V.

Valina Roſea Rura, why called ſo by Virgil, 99. the caſcade formed by the fall of that river, 100.
Venetians, their thirſt after too many conqueſts on the Terra Firma prejudicial to the commonwealth, 62. wherein, ibid. the public in a declining condition, ibid. on what terms with the Emperor, ibid. the Pope and Duke of Savoy, 63. their Senate the wiſeſt council in the world, ibid. the refined parts of their wiſdom, ibid. their great ſecrecy in matters of ſtate; ibid. an inſtance of it, 64. the number of their

their nobility, ibid. their operas, 65. a cuſtom peculiar to the Venetians, 69. a ſhow particular to them exhibited on Holy Thurſday, ibid. deſcribed by Claudian, 70.
Venice, its advantageous ſituation, 57. convenient for commerce; 58. its trade declining, 59. the reaſon of it; ibid. its deſcription, 59, 60. remarkable for its pictures from the beſt hands; 60. the moiſture of its air; ibid. its arſenal; 61. its carnival; 65. the neceſſity and conſequences of it, ibid. &c.
Venus, her chambers, 138.
Verona; its amphitheatre, 44. its antiquitties; 45.
Veſuvio deſcribed; 143; &c. much different from Martial's account of it; 152.
Virgil's tomb, 132.
Ulyſſes; his voyage undetermined by the learned, 14.
Volturno deſcribed, 116.

Z.

Zurich. an account of it, 278.

FINIS.